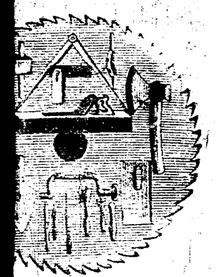
S & WILLIAMS.



dware, &c.
ving taken charge of the Hardware
the Store recently under the charge
n Virginia street, opposite Kessler's
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ing in the Hardware and Cutlery
Saws, Axes, Augers, Axles, Chisels,
ers, Planes, Hinges, Locks, Latches,
Locks, Screws, &c., &c., all of which
at reasonable terms.
anything in the Hardware line are
examine their stock.
Oils, Paints, Carbon Oil, etc., to their
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hand an assortment from which say
to select an article to please their fancy.
SHEET IRONWARE,
nd WILLOW-WARE
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G AND SPOUTING
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W GOODS.
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d that from the East, where he has
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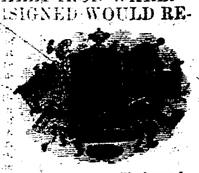
His stock is much larger than
is quite an object, in these exciting
one to purchase where they can get
s and at the Lowest Prices,
ds and will sell as low, if not a
other house in this place. He wishes
a stock before purchasing elsewhere,
assured that no misrepresentations which will
to work, exists of
SS GOODS of every description,
S' WINTER WEAR.
D Misses' DRESS SHOES,
ND BOYS' BOOTS AND SHOES,
MEN'S HALF HOSE
ND MISSES' WOOL HOSE.
ND UNBLEACHED MUSLIN,
HAMS AND HEAVY DRILLINGS.
Sewed, Heeled Bootees at $1.50@1.75
..... 1.37@1.50
..... 2.75@3.50
ROCERIES.
Sugar, Tea, Coffees, Syrups, Teas, &c.
generally kept in a Dry Goods Store,
ve call. J. A. SPRANKLE.

DYE COLORS.
on, October 15th, 1863.

Dark Green, Light Green, Magenta, Mauve, Maroon, Orange, Pink, Purple, Royal Purple, Salmon, Scarlet, Slate, Nile Green, Violet, Yellow,

Dress and Shawl Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Hoods, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Clothing, and all Woollen Apparel.
OF 50 PER CENT.
as many goods as would oth-
Various shades can be
The process is simple and
with perfect success. Directions
in side of each package,
Printing, and giving a perfect
best adapted to dye over oth-
purchase Howe & Ste-
and Coloring. Sent by mail on
Manufactured by
HOWE & STEVENS,
209 BROADWAY, BOSTON.
and dealers generally.

OVES,
HEET-IRON WARE.
SIGNED WOULD RE-



A large supply will always be
IRON WARE, in great variety.
G & SPOUTING
a convenient shop to his
keeps on hand an assortment of cop-
promptly attended to.
STEPHEN WINTERS.
nd Sheet Iron Ware.
TING, &C.
OULD RESPECT-
the citizens of Altoona
ve constantly on hand a
ing, Furnace, Office and
and sizes, to suit the
will sell at low prices, on reason-
a large stock of *Tin and Sheet-*
all articles for culinary purposes—
&c.
the right of sale in Blair county
SAUSAGE STUFFER,
is only to be seen to be appreci-
by every farmer, butcher or those
me.
ion paid to putting up SPOUTING
ge. Spouting painted and put up
terms. [april 14, 1859-1y
SSOCIATION.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
ous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual
ible treatment—in Reports of the
TION—sent by mail in sealed letter
harge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN
n Association, No. 2 South Ninth St.,
[Jan. 2) '64-1y.
.—NOS. 1, 2, AND 3,
packages, new, and each package
and for sale low by
FRITCHEY.
ANT GOOD COFFEE,
of Chocolate, Syrups and Sugars,
FRITCHEY'S.
ACKERS! A fresh sup-
crackers just received and for
FRITCHEY'S
CREAM CHEESE AT
FRITCHEY'S.
ES CARPETING AND
be found at LAUGHMAN'S.

The Altoona Tribune.

McCRUM & DERN. [INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.] EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 9. ALTOONA, PA., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1864. NO. 37.

THE ALTOONA TRIBUNE.

H. McCRUM. H. C. DERN
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Per annum, (payable invariably in advance)..... $1 50
All papers discontinued at the expiration of the time
paid for.

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Choice Poetry.

"REMEMBER ME."

Go where glory waits thee,
And when fame elates thee,
Oh, then remember me!
Other arms may press thee,
Dearer friends may caress thee;
All the joys that bless thee,
Sweeter far may be;
But when joys are wanting,
And weary friends are scarcest—
Oh! then remember me!

When all seems joyous,
By the star-light hours,
Oh! then remember me!
And when far me returning,
Bright you view is beaming—
Oh! then remember me!

And when summer closes,
And time o'er you glows,
On the lingering roses,
Once so loved by thee;
Think of her who wove them;
Her who made them love them—
Ah! then remember me.

When around her dying
Autumn leaves are lying,
Oh! then remember me;
When at night in sadness gazing
On the gay hearth blazing—
Oh! then remember me.

Then, should music stealing
O'er the soul of feeling,
To thine heart appealing,
Draw one tear for me!
Then should memory bring thee—
Strains I used to sing thee—
Oh! then remember me!

Select Miscellany.

DID SHE FLIRT HIM?

'Hallo, Frank! stop a minute,' exclaimed a tall, well-proportioned gentleman, apparently about twenty-five, to a young looking but exceedingly handsome man who was hurrying past him with the greatest speed.

'Why, in the name of all that is wonderful, what brought you here?' extending his hand to the first speaker, whose name was Horace Grant.

'I have just arrived this afternoon,' he replied. 'As they all seemed tired of seeing me at home I just made them adieu; and,' continued he, straightening himself up to his greatest height, and trying to look grave, 'here I am.'

'But why did you ever think of coming here?' persisted Frank Gibson, who was one of those ardent, impulsive, and at the same time inquisitive persons, who want to know a reason for everything.

'Well, Frank, the fact of it is, father says it is about time I was settling down in the world, and says that's what I never can do until I get a wife. So he ordered me to pack up, and gave me a letter of introduction to his old friend Judge Bright, who has, I am told, a remarkably pretty daughter named Minnie, who will, of course, fall in love with me at first sight.'

'Ha! ha!' laughed Frank, 'don't be too sure of that, old fellow, for Minnie Bright has admirers and lovers by scores, a great deal better looking than you, and I warn you in time that she is the most accomplished little flirt in the world. I am exceedingly sorry' he continued, 'I cannot be here to see how you come on, but am obliged to leave to-morrow morning at five o'clock for M. But write and let me know how you progress. Good-bye,' said he extending his hand.

'Good-bye! I will write and let you know in time to be first groomsman; you know I always promised you I would,' said Horace.

After a hearty shaking of hands the two friends seperated: one going to his hotel and the other to his uncle's Judge Bright's, to take leave of his pretty cousin Minnie. And, kind reader, while he is hurrying on, let us take a hasty glance at the person who has been the subject of the above conversation.

Minnie was the only child of the rich old widower, Judge Bright.—She had just reached her eighteenth year, and was beautiful as a poet's dream. How lovely she looked as she stood at the window waiting the arrival of her somewhat tardy cousin! She was, rather below the medium height, but most beautifully formed: her dark brown curls were carelessly pushed back from a brow of the purest white: her eyes were dark brown, but now were completely veiled by her long, dark lashes, and her mouth was a perfect little rosebud.

'There he is now,' she joyfully exclaimed. 'Why, Frank, what made you stay so long? I thought you were going off without even saying good-bye.'

'No, you didn't' he replied; 'you know I could not do that. But I was detained somewhat by Horace Grant of C. You remember hearing me speak of him? We were old chums at college. He has a letter of introduction to uncle, and is coming here for the purpose, as he says of marrying you. He certainly has a very good opinion of himself. And now, Minnie, if you don't flirt him you are not the girl I took you for. Why, he seems to think that all he has got to do is to propose, and he will be eagerly accepted!'

'Don't be uneasy on my account Frank,' she gaily replied. 'Did he know you were related to me.'

'No, indeed! he never dreamed of such a thing. Had a great mind to knock the fellow down: but as second thoughts are generally best, I conclude to leave him to you.'

'And you acted rightly, cousin mine. He has come just at the right time, now that you are about to desert me. Ah! poor fellow, he will meet with his match in me; don't you think so, Frank?'

'I have not the least doubt but that he will. Grant him no mercy, Minnie, though Grant be his name. As he has promised to write to me I will be pretty well posted, for of course you will write to me, too.'

After two hour's conversation Frank Gibson took leave of his pretty cousin, perfectly assured that Horace Grant would leave L. slightly humbled in regard to his personal attractions.

'Minnie,' said Judge Bright, the next morning; at the breakfast-table, 'while I was at the Washington Hotel last night, a noble looking young man came in, and his face looked so familiar that he excited my curiosity, and on looking over the register, I discovered him to be Horace Grant, the son of my friend John Grant, of whom you have often heard me speak. I immediately formed his acquaintance, and invited him to make my house his home as long as he stayed here.—He accepted my invitation, and will call to-day at eleven o'clock.'

'Did you say he was coming to-day, papa? How provoking!' said she, turning to her Aunt Kate: 'I suppose this Adonis will be expecting me to entertain him.'

'Ha! ha!' laughed her father, 'that will not be very hard work, I assure you, for he will be the lion of L. in less than a week, and I expect there will be quite a number of broken hearts before he leaves.'

* * * * * * *

'My daughter; Mr. Grant; Minnie, this the gentleman you heard me speak of.'

And Minnie, looking up, beheld the clear intellectual looking gray eyes of the visitor fixed upon her; and acknowledging his polite bows she entered into conversation with him with such ease and grace that, before dinner was announced, Mr. Grant was quite charmed. Minnie, too, seemed entirely to have forgotten that it was 'provoking' for her to entertain him, and her father was delighted with the manner in which she treated him.

* * * * * * *

Four weeks had glided swiftly by since Mr. Grant's arrival, and never had four weeks appeared so short. He had become acquainted with all the belles and beauties of L., but he could compare none of them to Minnie. In fact, Mr. Horace was in love, and on this afternoon he was particularly animated and smiling, for had not Minnie danced three sets with him the night before, when so many others sought her?—And he thought how terribly jealous he had made the handsome Dr. Hart, and he could scarcely refrain from laughing aloud.

After a most elaborate toilet he descended to the parlor, where he found Minnie seated at the piano singing 'I wonder if he loves me.'

'Are you ready for your ride, Miss Minnie?' he inquired.

'Yes, ready and waiting,' she replied; 'Tom has had the buggy at the door for some time.'

'Then there is nothing to detain us. I am sorry I kept you waiting,' he added, in an apologetical tone; and, handing her into the buggy, they were soon flying along the streets of L., envied by all the beaux and belles of the place.

'What a beautiful little town this is Miss Minnie! I don't know when I have enjoyed myself so well as I have during my stay here. I am afraid I have taken advantage of your time and your father's hospitality. And yet,' he continued in a low tone.—'I cannot make up my mind to leave.'

'If you are enjoying yourself, Mr. Grant,' replied she, with an almost beseeching look, 'I don't see why you should think of leaving us so soon; I was afraid you were having rather a dull time in this little village of ours.'

'Dull!' he exclaimed: 'that would be impossible when you were near.'

'Thank you, Mr. Flatterer,' said Minnie, laughing gaily. 'I really don't know what we girls will do when you leave.'

'Will you care, Minnie?' he asked, in a tremulous voice.

'Care—why, of course I will!'

'You cannot imagine how much I care to go without you, although I have only been acquainted with you for the short period of four weeks; yet it seems as if I had known you all my life. Minnie, will you be my wife?'

'That is asking too much, Mr. Grant,' she answered; 'don't you remember that I told you I intended to be an old maid?' and she laughed saucily. 'No, Mr. Grant,' she continued, upon seeing how pained he looked upon having, as she thought, his vanity wounded, 'you are mistaken in regard to the depth of your love; you feel for me just as I feel for you, which is a very friendly sort of feeling, I assure you. But, to change the subject, here comes Dr. Hart. What a splendid horse that is he is driving! Suppose we try to beat him?'

Of course Mr. Grant was obliged to yield; and, after an hour's ride (the only unpleasant half hour he had spent in four weeks, and the most miserable one he had spent in his life,) he returned home with feelings better imagined than described. The next morning he abruptly left L.

* * * * * * *

Four years had passed by, and Minnie was still unmarried. She had passed the sunny years of girlhood to a beautiful but thoughtful woman of twenty-two. Civil war, with all its horrors, was threatening to devastate our once happy country, and Minnie, with untiring energy, devoted her time to sewing and preparing various delicacies for our wounded brave.

One morning, while in company with her Aunt Kate on an errand of mercy, they visited a hospital in the suburbs of the town, where they had been told that sixty wounded soldiers, who sadly needed the charity of the town, had just arrived.—One poor fellow especially, the attending physician told them, needed their aid.

They at once proceeded to his bedside, and greatly shocked was Minnie on beholding Horace Grant, a mere shadow of his former self and wildly delerious.

They had him immediately removed to Judge Bright's where, after six weeks attentive nursing, he was able to go about the house. Then it was he told Minnie how grateful he was to her for her kindness to him: that his father and mother were both dead, his only sister married and gone off, and he had no one to care for him; how he had entered the army as lieutenant, but had become a colonel. Only three months before he was wounded, he had met Frank Gibson (who had also entered the army) made him his *confidante*, how he loved Minnie and had been refused. Then Frank reminded him of the conversation they had on the evening of his arrival in L., and confessed that he had repeated to Minnie all he said to him.

And Minnie said,—

'Horace, I entreat you, if that conversation was the cause of your disliking me, forgive me and forget it.'

Need we add, kind reader, that all was forgiven? And, a few weeks later, there was a quiet wedding at Judge Bright's, and Horace Grant re-entered the army with renewed zeal and energy, for he has a loving and patriotic wife at home now, watching his career, and he is determined she shall never have a cause to blush for his name.

HOW TO GET RID OF A ROCK.

Uriah Abell was a Connecticut farmer and in his time, a pretty good one. His farm, like a great many other Connecticut farms, was full of stones, and he delighted to clear them out of the way of the plow.—He built a great many rods or substantial stone wall, but he could not use up all the stone. He had cleared one field of all but one great boulder, about the size of a large hay-cock. He wanted to get rid of that. He would have "blown it to flinders," as he had many others, but it was within two rods of "the best room" windows, which might go "to flinders" at the same time. So he attempted to haul it out of its bed one day. After tiring his own and his neighbor's oxen, and breaking several chains, Uriah grew wrathy, and declared that "he would give five dollars to any one that would take that pesky rock out of his sight."

"Wa'al neow, I don't mind taking the job if you'll find a spade and throw in some dinner, and a mug of cider along in the afternoon."

This proposition was made by a stranger who had just then came up. He was a fair specimen of a working Yankee, and Uriah dropped the broken chain and turned square round to look him full in the face.

"Yes, I'll give it, and the dinner and cider too, but I won't pull my oxen again at that stone, no how,"

"Don't want you should. I'm to take the stone out of sight, make all smooth about here, so you can plow right along. That's what I'm to do, ain't it?"

"Yes, that is all I want. I don't care how you do it, but if you fail I don't pay you anything, do you understand? Very well, then come into to dinner."

That done, a large end of tobacco adjusted, the Yankee threw off his coat and took up the spade. He gave a look at the stone to see which way it would tip the easiest, and then commenced digging a hole on the lower side, and deep enough to bury the boulder quite out of sight. In three hours he got out and took a careful measurment, and then dug a little more upon one side. Then he went to the wood pile and got a stout stick of wood, which he planted firmly with one end at the bottom of his hole and the other bracing against the rock. Then he began undermining, and worked until he saw the dirt begin to give, and found that his rock was resting upon his brace.

"Now," says he, "I think that I will take that mug of cider."

Uriah, who had been watching him ordered out the cider with a right good will. He even offered to add some doughnuts and cheese.

While the Yankee was wiping away the perspiration and drinking his cider. Uriah brought his oxen around and hitched a chain to the wooden prop.

'I did say I wouldn't pull my oxen again, and I don't mean too, cause it only needs a smart jerk."

Jerk it was, and down went the boulder, and with it a shovel full of dirt, and another and another, in quick succession, until all was smooth and level, and long before night the Yankee was ready to resume his journey.

"There," said Uriah, as he handed him the five dollars, "there is the best spent five dollars that I ever paid for work on my farm. Won't you take another drink of cider.—You are entirely welcome. I have learned something of you."

Perhaps some persons who read this may learn something—learn how to get rid of some of the boulders that encumber the surface, and which are often blasted and broken at a much greater expense than it would require to bury them where they lie, entirely out of sight.

UNPLEASANT REMARKS.

Never tell anybody an unpalatable truth when it can answer no good purpose. This sort of unnecessary candor is sometimes prompted by malice, sometimes by a mere looseness of tongue, like that which Iago imputes to Cassio when asleep. Sydney Smith says, and very justly, that friendship is frequently made an excuse for unpunishable impertinence by people who pride themselves in speaking their minds freely. The truth maliciously spoken may be libellous, and when volunteered in relation to matters with which the utterer has no concern, it is very often unmanly. It may be perfectly true, for example, that Mrs. Blank is old and corpulent, but that is nobody's business but her own, and the man who reminds her of the fact is too candid to be a gentleman. As surely as pleasant tuths kindly meant and said are a passport to friendship and affection, so surely do bitter ones provoke the enmity and hatred to those whom they are addressed. If you have a taste for repartee restrain it. It is better to loose a jest than a friend—to miss an opportunity of saying a "good thing" than to make an enemy.

It must be admitted, however, that the self-love of some individuals is so morbidly sensitive as to render them anything but agreeable companions. They take offence where none is inteuded, and apply remarks of the most general character to their own particular cases with great ingenuity. In nine cases out of ten, the abnormal sensitiveness of such people is occasioned by an inward consciousness that they deserve the rebukes which they erroneously suppose you intend to administer. It is hard to say which is the greater nuisance—to be annoyed with the impertinencies of people who are insultingly candid, or to have your innocent remarks construed as insults by persons whom you have no thoughts of offending.

☞ "Pete, what am lub?" asked a sable youth of his companion, a perfect African-Plato.

"And you don't know nuffin 'bout him?"

"No, uncle Pete."

'Why, your education is dreadfully imperfect. Don't you feel him in your bussum, to be sure?"

The other inserted his hand beneath his waist-coat. "No, I don't, uncle Pete."

"Ignorant nigger! It am a strong passion which rends de soul so sewerely dat even time itself can't heal it."

"Den, uncle Pete, I know who be in lub."

"Who am it?

"Dis ole boot of mine. Its sole am rent so sewerely, dat Johnson, de cobler, utterly refused to mend him; and he say dat he is so bad dat de debble hisself couldn't heal 'im."

How to be Cheerful.—A cheerful life must be a busy one. And a bussy life cannot well be otherwise than cheerful. Frogs do not croak in running water. Active minds are seldom troubled with gloomy forebodings. They come up only from the stagnant depths of a spirit unstirred by generous impulses of the blessed necessities of honest toil.

☞ 'I see the villian in your face,' said a Western judge to a prisoner.

'May it please your worship,' replied the prisoner, 'that is a personal reflection.'

Canals.—The first canal on record was one constructed by Ptolemy Philadelphus, for the purpose of opening a communication between the Nile and the Red Sea. The great canal of China, extending a distance of 825 miles, was commenced in the ninth century. Canals were introduced into England by the Romans, who formed one from the river Nyne, a little below Peterborough, to the river Witham, three miles south of Lincoln; and in 1134, during the reign of Henry I., a canal was made to effect a junction between the Trent and the Witham. The first canal regularly constructed with locks and sluices, was made in 1563, near the city of Exeter. The aggregate length of navigable canals in England exceeds 2,200 miles.

Receipts that Never Fail.—To destroy rats—catch them one by one, and flatten their heads in a lemon-squeezer.

To kill cockroaches—get a pair of heavy boots, then catch your roaches, put them into a barrel, then get in yourself and dance.

To kill bedbugs—chain their hind legs to a tree then go round in front and make mouths at them.

To catch mice—on going to bed put crumbs of chees into your mouth, and lie with it open, and when a mouse's whiskers tickle your throat, bite.

To prevent dogs from going mad—cut their tails off just behind their ears.

Ladies vs. Gentleman.—Three things a lady cannot do:—

"1st, She cannot pass a millinery shop without stopping.

2d. She cannot see a piece of lace without asking the price.

3rd. She cannot see a baby without kissing it.

A lady of our acquaintance turns the tables on the gentlemen as follows—

Three things a gentleman cannot do.

1st. He cannot go through the house and shut the door after him.

2nd. He cannot have a shirt made to suit him.

3rd. He can never be satisfied with the ladies' fashions.

"Sonny, I don't see anything about here;—what does your father raise on this land?"

"Wal, he raises hackmatch, grasshoppers, hoptoads, tumble bugs and other wegetables. Yesterday he raised a double breasted pig pen right under the window, and mother raised Cain."

"Mike, why don't you fire at those ducks boy—don't you see you have a whole flock before your gun?"

"I know I have, but when I get a good aim at one, two or three others will swim right betwixt it and me."

Mother Wit.—A stingy husband threw off the blame of the lawlessness of his children in company by saying his wife always gives them their own way.'

"Poor things," was the prompt reply, 'It's all I have to give them."

☞ 'This way, captain!' shouted an English soldier at Inkermann; 'I have a prisoner.'

'Well, bring him here.'

'I should like to, but the scoundrel won't let go.'

☞ Two centuries ago not one in a hundred wore stockings. Fifty years ago not one boy in a thousand was allowed to run at large at night. Fifty years ago not one girl in a thousand made a waiting maid of her mother. Wonderful improvement, in this wonderful age.

☞ "I know I am a perfect bear in my manner," said a young farmer to his sweet-heart. "No, indeed, you are not, John; you have never hugged me yet. You are more sheep than bear."

☞ If you wish to appear agreeable in society, says Talleyrand, you must consent to be taught many things which you know already.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:—

Again the blessings of health and an abundant harvest claim our profoundest gratitude to Almighty God.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The condition of our foreign affairs is reasonably satisfactory.

Mexico continues to be a theatre of civil war.—While our political relations with that country have undergone no change, we have at the same time strictly maintained a neutrality between the belligerents.

At the request of the States of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, a competent Engineer has been authorized to make a survey of the river San Juan, and the port of San Juan.

It is a source of much satisfaction that the difficulties which for a moment excited some political apprehensions, and caused a closing of the inter-oceanic transit route, have been amicably adjusted, and that there is a good prospect that the route will soon be reopened with an increase of capacity and adaptation. We could not exaggerate either the commercial or the political importance of that great improvement.

It would be doing an injustice to an important South American State not to acknowledge the directness, frankness, and cordiality with which the United States of Columbia have entered into intimate relations with this Government. A Claims Convention has been instituted to complete the unfinished work of the one which closed its session in 1861.

The new liberal constitution of Venezuela having gone into effect, with the universal acquiescence of the people, the Government under it has been recognized, and diplomatic intercourse has been opened with it in a cordial and friendly spirit.

The long-deferred Aresis land claim has been satisfactorily paid and discharged. Mutual payments have been made of the claims awarded by the late joint commission for the settlement of claims between the United States and Peru.

An earnest and cordial friendship continues to exist between the two countries, and such efforts as were in my power have been used to remove misunderstandings and avert a threatened war between Peru and Spain. Our relations are of the most friendly nature with Chili, the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Paraguay, San Salvador, and Hayti

During the past year no differences of any kind have arisen with any of those Republics, and on the other hand their sympathies with the United States are constantly expressed with cordiality and earnestness.

The claims arising from the seizure of the cargo of the brig Macedonia, in 1821, have been paid in full by the Governm en: of Chili.

Civil war continues in the Spanish part of San Domingo, apparently without prospect of an early close. Official correspondence has been freely opened with Liberia, and it gives us a pleasing view of social and political progress in that Republic.

It may be expected to derive new vigor from American influence, improved by the rapid disappearance of slavery in the United States. I solicit your authority to furnish to the Republic a gunboat of moderate cost, to be reimbursed to the United States by instalments. Such a vessel is needed for the safety of that State against the native African raids, and in Liberian hands it would be more effective in arresting the African trade than a squadron in our own hands. The possession of the least organized naval force would stimulate a generous ambition in the Republic, and the confidence which we should manifest by furnishing it would win forbearance and favor towards the Colony from all civilized nations.

The proposed Overland Telegraph between America and Europe, by the way of Behrings' Straits and Asiatic Russia, which was sanctioned by Congress at the last session, has been undertaken under very favorable circumstances by an association of American citizens, with the cordial goodwill and support as well of this Government as those of Great Britain and Russia.

Assurances have been received from most of the South American States of their appreciation of the enterprise and their readiness to co-operate in constructing lines tributary to that world encircling communicating. I learn with much satisfaction that the noble design of a telegraphic communication between the eastern coast of America and Great Britain has been renewed, with full expectation of its accomplishment.

Thus it is hoped that with the return of domestic peace the country will be able to resume with energy and advantage its former high career of commerce and civilization.

Our very popular and estimable representative in Egypt died in April last. An unpleasant altercation which arose between the temporary incumbent of the office and the Government of the Pacha resulted in a suspension of intercourse.—The evil was promptly corrected on the arrival of the successor in the consulate, and our relations with Egypt, as well as our relations with the Barbary powers, are entirely satisfactory.

The rebellion which has been so long raging in China has been suppressed, with the co-operation and offices of this Government, and of the other Western commercial States.

The judicial consular establishment there has become very difficult and onerous, and it will need legislative revision to adapt it to the extension of our commerce, and to the more intimate intercourse which has been instituted with the Government and people of that vast empire.

China seems to be accepting with hearty good will the conventional laws which regulate commercial and social intercourse among the western nations.

Owing to the peculiar situation of Japan, and the anomalous form of its government, the action of that Empire in performing treaty stipulations is inconstant and capricious. Nevertheless good progress has been effected by the Western Powers moving with enlightened concert.

Our own pecuniary claims have been allowed or put in course of settlement, and the inland sea has been reopened to commerce. There is reason to believe that these proceedings have increased rather than diminished the friendship of Japan towards the United States.

THE CONTRABAND TRADE WITH THE REBELS.

The ports of Norfolk, Fernandina, and Pensacola have been opened by proclamation. It is hoped that foreign merchants will now consider whether it is not safer and more profitable to themselves as well as just to the United States, to resort to these and other open ports, than it is to pursue through many hazards and at vast cost a contraband trade with other ports which are closed, if not by actual military occupation, at least by a lawful and effective blockade. For myself, I have no doubt of the power and duty of the Executive, under the law of nations, to exclude enemies of the human race from an asylum in the United States.

If Congress should think that the proceedings in such cases lack the authority of law or ought to be further regulated by it, I recommend that provision be made for effectually preventing foreign slave traders from acquiring domicile and facilities for their criminal occupation in our country.

It is possible that if it were a new and open question, the maritime powers, with the lights they now enjoy, would not concede the privileges of a naval belligerent to the insurgents of the United States, destitute as they are and always have been equally of ships of war and of ports and harbors. Disloyal emissaries have been neither less assiduous nor more successful during the last year than they were before that time in their efforts, under favor of that privilege, to embroil our country in foreign war. The desire and determination of the Governments of the maritime seats to defeat that design are believed to be as sincere, and cannot be more earnest than our own.

Nevertheless, unforeseen political difficulties have arisen, especially in Brazilian and British ports, and on the northern boundary of the United States, which have required, and are likely to continue to require the practice of constant vigilance, and a just and conciliatory spirit on the part of the United States, as well as of the nations concerned and their governments.

Commissioners have been appointed under the treaty with Great Britain on the adjustment of the claims of the Hudson's Bay and Paget's Sound Agricultural Compagies, in Oregon, and are now proceeding to the execution of the trust assigned to them.

THE RAIDS FROM CANADA.

In view of the insecurity of life and property in the region adjacent to the Canadian border, by reason of secret assaults and depredations committed by inimical and desperate persons who are harbored there, it has been thought proper to give notice that after the expiration of six months, the period conditionally stipulated on the existing arrangement with Great Britain, the United States must hold themselves at liberty to increase their naval armament upon the lakes, if they shall find that proceeding necessary. The condition of the border will necessarily come into consideration in connection with the question of continuing or modifying the rights of transit from Canada through the United States, as well as the regulation of imposts which were temporarily established by the Reciprocity Treaty of June 5, 1864.

I desire, however, to be understood, while making this statement, that the Colonial authorities of Canada are not deemed to be intentionally unjust or unfriendly towards the United States, but, on the contrary, there is every reason to expect that, with the approval of the Imperial Government, they will take the necessary measures to prevent new incursions across the border.

EMIGRATION.

The act past at the last session for the encouragement of emancipation has, so far as was possible, been put into operation. It seems to need amendment, which will enable the officers of the Government to prevent the practice of fraud against the immigrants while on their way, and on their arrival in the ports, so as to secure them here a free choice of avocation and place of settlement.

A liberal disposition towards this great national policy is manifested by most of the European States, and ought to be reciprocated on our part by giving the immigrants effective national protection.

I regard our immigrants as one of the principal replenishing streams which are appointed by Providence to repair the ravages of internal war, and its waste of material strength and wealth.

All that is necessary is to secure the flow of that stream in its present fulness, and to that end the Government must in every way make it manifest that it neither needs nor designs to impose involuntary military service upon those who come from other lands to cast their lot in our country.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The financial affairs of the Government have been successfully administered during the last year.

The legislation of the last session of Congress has beneficially affected the revenue, although sufficient time has not yet elapsed to experience the full effect of several of the provisions of the acts of Congress imposing increased taxation.

The receipts during the year from all sources, upon the basis of warrants signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, including loans and the balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of July, 1863, were $1,394,796,007.63, and the aggregate disbursements upon the same basis were $1,298,056,101.89, leaving a balance in the treasury, as shown by warrants, of $96,539,905.73. Deduct from these amounts the amount of the principal of the public debt redeemed, and the amount of issues in substitution therefore, and the actual cash operations of the treasury were—Receipts, $884,076,646.57. Disbursements $865,234,087 86, which leaves a cash balance in the treasury of $18,842,558.71.

Of the receipts there were derived from customs, $102,316.152.99; from lands $588,333.29; from direct taxes, $475,648.96; from internal revenue, $109,741,134.19; from miscellaneous sources, $47,511,448.19; and from loans applied to actual expenditures, including former balance, $623,443,929.13.

There were disbursed for the civil service $27,508,599.46; for pensions and Indians, $7,517,930.97; for the war department, $690,791,842.97; for the navy department, $75,733,292.77; for interest on the public debt, $58,685,421.69; making an aggregate of $865.234,087 86, and leaving a balance in the treasury of $18,842,558.71, as before stated.

For the actual receipts and disbursements for the first quarter, and the estimated receipts and disbursements for the three remaining quarters of the currant fiscal year, and the general operations of the Treasury in detail, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

I concur with him in the opinion that the proportion of moneys required to meet the expenses consequent upon the war, derived from taxation, should be still further increased; and earnestly invite your attention to this subject, to the end that there may be such additional legislation as shall be required to meet the just expectations of the Secretary.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The public debt on the 1st of July last, as appears by the books of the Treasury, amounted to one billion seven hundred and forty millions six hundred and ninety thousand four hundred and eighty-nine dollars and forty-nine cents. Probably, should the war continue for another year, that amount will be increased by not far from five hundred millions.

Held as it is, for the most part, by our own people, it has become a substantial branch of national, though private property. For obvious reasons the more nearly this property can be distributed among all the people the better. To favor such general distribution, greater inducements to become owners might, perhaps with good effect and without injury, be presented to persons of limited means.

With this view I suggest whether it might not be both competent and expedient for Congress to provide that a limited amount of some future issue of public securities might be held by any *bona fide* purchaser, exempt from taxation and from seizure for debt. Under such restrictions and limitations as might be necessary to guard against abuse of so important a privilege. This would enable every prudent person to set aside a small annuity against a possible day of want.

Privileges like these would render the possession of such securities, to the amount limited, most desirable to every person of small means who might be able to save enough for the purpose.—The great advantage of citizens being creditors as well as debtors, with relation to the public debt, is obvious. They readily perceive that they cannot be much oppressed by a debt which they owe to themselves.

The public debt on the 1st day of July last, although somewhat exceeding the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury made to Congress at the commencement of the last session, falls short of the estimate of that officer made in the preceding December as to its probable amount at the beginning of this year by the sum of $3.995,007.21.

This fact exhibits a satisfactory condition and conduct of the operations of Treasury. The National Banking system is proving to be acceptable to capitalists and to the people.

On the 25th day of November five hundred and eighty-four National Banks had been organized, a considerable number of which were concessions from State Banks. Changes from the State systems to the National systems are rapidly taking place, and it is hoped that very soon there will be in the United States no banks of issue not authorized by Congress, and no bank note circulation not secured by the Government. That the Government and the people will derive great benefit from this change in the banking systems of the country can hardly be questioned. The national system will create a reliable and permanent influence in support of the national credit, and protect the people against losses in the issue of paper money. Whether or not any further legislation, is advisable for the suppression of State bank issues, it will be for Congress to determine.

It seems quite clear that the Treasury cannot be satisfactorily conducted unless the Government can exercise a restraining power over the bank note circulation of the country.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The report of the Secretary of War, and the accompanying documents, will detail the campaigns of the armies in the field since the date of the last annual message, and also the operations of the several administrative bureaus of the War Department during the past year. It will also specify the measures essensial for the national defense, and to keep up and supply the requisite military force.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy presents a comprehensive and satisfactory exhibit of the affairs of that Department and of the naval service. It is a subject of congratulation and laudable pride to our countrymen that a navy of such vast proportions has been organized in so brief a period, and conducted with so much efficiency and success.

The general exhibit of the navy, including vessels under construction, on the 1st of December, 1864, shows a total of 671 vessels, carrying 4610 guns, and of 510,396 tons, being an actual increase during the year over and above all losses by shipwreck and battle, of 83 vessels, 167 guns, and 42,427 tons. The total number of men at this time in the naval service, including officers, is about 51,000.

There have been captured by the navy during the year 324 vessels, and the whole number of naval captures since hostilities commenced is 1379, of which 267 are steamers. The gross proceeds arising from the sale of condemned prize property thus reported amount to $14.396,250.51. A large amount of such proceeds is still under adjudication, and yet to be reported.

The total expenditure of the Navy Department of every description, including the cost of the immense squadrons that have been called into existence, from the 4th of March, 1861, to the 1st of November, 1864, is $238.647,262,35. Your favorable consideration is invited to the various recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy, especially in regard to a Navy Yard and suitable establishment for the construction of iron vessels, and the machinery and armature for our ships, to which reference has been made in my last Annual Message.

Your attention is also invited to the view expressed in the report in relation to the legislation of Congress at the last session in respect to prizes in our inland waters. I cordially concur in the recommendation of the Secretary as to the propriety of creating the new rank of rear-admiral in our naval service.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Your attention is invited to the report of the Postmaster-General for a detailed account of the operations and financial condition of the Post Office Department. The postal revenue for the year, ending June 30th, 1864, amounted to $12,438,253,78; and the expenditures to $12,644,786,20; the excess of expenditures over receipts being $206.652,42.

The views presented by the Postmaster-General on the subject of special grants by the Government in aid of the establishment of new lines of ocean mail steamships, and the policy he recommends for the development of increased commercial intercourse with adjacent and neighboring countries, should receive the careful consideration of Congress.

It is of noteworthy interest that the steady expansion of population, improvement, and governmental institutions over the new and unoccupied portions of our country has scarcely been checked, much less impeded or destroyed, by our great civil war, which at the first glance would seem to have absorbed almost the entire energies of the nation.

A NEW STATE.

The organization and admission of the State of Nevada has been completed in conformity with law, and thus our excellent system is firmly established in the mountains which once seemed a barren and uninhabitable waste between the Atlantic States and those which have grown up on the Pacific Ocean.

THE TERRITORIES.

The territories of the Union are generally in a condition of prosperity and rapid growth. Idaho and Montana, by reason of their great distance and the interruption of communication with them by Indian hostilities, have been only partially organized; but it is understood that these difficulties are about to disappear, which will permit their Governments, like those of the others, to go into speedy and full operation.

As intimately connected with and promotive of this material growth of the nation, I ask the attention of Congress to the valuable information and important recommendation relating to the public lands, Indian affairs, the Pacific Railroad, and mineral discoveries contained in the report of the Secretary of the Interior, which is herewith transmitted, and which report also embraces the subjects of patents, pensions, and other topics of public interest pertaining to this Department.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The quantity of public land disposed of during the five quarters ending on the 30th of September last was 4,221,342 acres, of which 1,338,614 acres were entered under the homestead law.—The remainder was located with military land warrants, agricultural scrip certified to States for railroads, and sold for cash. The cash received from sales and location fees was $1,019,446.

The income from sales during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, was $678,007,21, against $136,077,65 received during the preceding year.—The aggregate number of acres surveyed during the year has been equal to the quantity disposed of, and there is open to settlement about 133,000,000 acres of surveyed land.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The great enterprise connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific States by railways and telegraph lines has been entered upon with a vigor that gives assurance of success, notwithstanding the embarrassments arising from the high prices of materials and labor. The route of the main line of the road has been definitely located for one hundred miles westward from the initial point at Omaha City, Nebraska, and a preliminary location of the Pacific Railroad of California, has been made from Sacramento ea-tward to the Great Bend of the Truckee river in Nevada. Numerous discoveries of gold, silver, and cinnabar mines have been added to the many heretofore known in the country occupied by the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains, and the subordinate ranges now teem with enterprising labor, which is richly remunerative.

It is believed that the product of the mines of precious metals in that region has, during the year, reached, if not exceeded, $100,000,000.

RELATIONS WITH THE INDIANS.

It was recommended in my last annual message that our Indian system be remodelled. Congress, at its last session, acting upon the recommendation, did provide for reorganizing the system in California, and it is believed that under the present organization the management of the Indians there will be attended with reasonable success.

Much yet remains to be done to provide for the proper government of the Indians in other parts of the country to render it secure for the advancing settler, and to provide for the Indians. The Secretary reiterates his recommendations, and to them the attention of Congress is invited.

PENSIONS, ETC.

The liberal provisions made by Congress for paying pensions to invalid soldiers and sailors of the Republic, and to the widows, ophans, and dependent mothers of those who have fallen in battle or died of disease contracted or wounds received in the service of the country, have been diligently administered.

There have been added to the pension rolls during the year ending the 30th day of June last the names of 16,779 invalid soldiers, and of 271 disabled seamen, making the present number of army invalid pensioners 22,767 and of navy invalid pensioners 712.

Of widows, orphans, and mothers, 22,198 have been placed on the army pension rolls, and 248 on the navy rolls. The present number of army pensioners of this class is 25,433, and of navy pensioners 793. At the beginning of the year the number of revolutionary pensioners was 1430; only twelve of them were soldiers, of whom seven have since died.

The remainder are those who, under the laws, receive pensions, because of relationship to Revolutionary soldiers.

During the year ending 30th of June, 1864, $4.504,616,92 has been paid to pensioners of all classes.

I cheerfully commend to your continued patronage the benevolent institutions of the District of Columbia, which have hitherto been established or fostered by Congress, and respectfully refer, for information concerning them, and in relation to the Washington aqueduct, the Capitol, and other matters of local interest, to the report of the Secretary.

The Agricultural Department, under the supervision of its present energetic and faithful head, is rapidly commencing itself to the great and vital interest it was created to advance. It is peculiarly the People's Department, in which they feel more directly concerned than in any other. I commend it to the continued attention and fostering care of Congress.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The war continues. Since the last Annual Message all the important lines and positions then occupied by our forces have been maintained, and our arms have been steadily advanced, thus liberating the regions left in the rear; so that Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and parts of other States have again produced reasonably fair crops.

The most remarkable feature in the military operations of the year is General Sherman's attempted march of three hundred miles, directly through the insurgent region.

It tends to show a great increase of our relative strength, that our General-in-Chief should feel able to confront and hold in check every active force of the enemy, and yet to detach a well appointed large army to move on such an expedition. The result not yet being known, conjecture in regard to it is not here indulged.

Important movements have also occured during the year to the effect of moulding society for the durability of the Union. Although short of complete success, it is much in the right direction that twelve thousand citizens in each of the States of Arkansas and Louisiana have organized local State Governments, with free constitutions, and are earnestly struggling to maintain and administer them.

The movements in the same direction, more extensive, though less definite, in Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee, should not be overlooked, but Maryland presents the example of complete success. Maryland is secured to liberty and Union for all the future. The genius of Rebellion will no more claim Maryland. Like another foul spirit, being driven out it may seek to tear her, but it will woo her no more.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

At the last session of Congress a proposed amendment of the Constitution abolishing slavery throughout the United States past the Senate, but failed, for want of the requisite two-thirds vote, in the House of Representatives. Although the present is the same Congress, and nearly the same members, and without questioning the wisdom or patriotism of those who stood in opposition, I venture to recommend the reconsideration and passage of the measure at the present session. Of course the abstract question is not changed, but an intervening election shows almost certainly that the next Congress will pass the measure if this does not. Hence there is only a question of time as to when the proposed amendment will go to the States for their action, and as it is to go at all events, may we not agree that the sooner the better?

It is not claimed that the election has imposed a duty on members to change their views or their votes any further than, as an additional element to be considered, their judgement may be affected by it. It is the voice of the people, now for the first time heard upon the question. In a great national crises like ours unanimity of action among those seeking a common end is very desirable, almost indispensable, and yet no approach to such unanimity is attainable, unless some deference shall be paid to the will of the majority, simply because it is the will of the majority.

In this case the common end is the maintenance of the Union, and among the means to secure that end, such will, though the election is most clearly declared in favor of such a Constitutional amendment. The most reliable indication of the public purpose in this country, is derived through our popular elections. Judging by the recent canvass and its results, the purpose of the people within the loyal States to maintain the integrity of the Union was never more firm or more nearly unanimous than now.

The extraordinary calmness and good order with which the millions of voters mingled at the polls, gave strong assurance of this. Not only all those who supported the Union ticket, so called, but a great majority of the opposing party also may be fairly claimed to entertain and to be actuated by the same purpose.

It is an unanswerable argument to this effect, that no candidates for any office, however high or low, has ventured to seek votes on the avowal that he was for giving up the Union.

There have been much imputing of motives and much heated controversy as to the proper means and best mode of advancing the Union cause, but on the distinct issue of Union or no Union the politicians have shown their instinctive knowledge that there is no diversity among the people. In affording to the people the fair opportunity of showing one to another and to the world this firmness and unanimity of purpose, the election has been of vast value to the national cause.

THE NATIONAL RESOURCES INEXHAUSTIBLE.

The election has exhibited another fact not less valuable to be known—the fact that we do not approach exhaustion in the most important branch of national recources—that of living men. While it is melancholy to reflect that the war has filled so many graves, and carried mourning to so many hearths, it is some relief to know that compared with the surviving, the fallen have been so few. While corps and divisions, and brigades and regiments, have formed and fought, and dwindled and gone out of existence, a great majority of the men who composed them are still living. The same is true of the naval service. The election returns prove this. So many voters could not else be found.

The States regularly holding elections both now, and four years ago, to wit:—California, Connecticut, Deleware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Western Virginia and Wisconsin, cast 3,982,011 votes now, against 3,880,222 cast then, showing an aggregate gain of 3,982,011.

To this is to be added 33,762 cast now in the new States of Kansas and Nevada, which States did not vote in 1860, thus swelling the aggregate to 4,015,773, and the net increase during the three years and a half of war to 14,551. A table is appended showing particulars.

To this again should be added the number of soldiers in the field from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Deleware, Indiana, Illinois, and California who, by laws of these States, could not vote away from their homes, and which number cannot be less than ninety thousand. Nor yet is this all. The number in the unorganized territories is a trifle now to what it was four years ago, while thousands, white and black, join us as the national armies press back the insurgent lines.

So much is shown, affirmatively and negatively, by the election. It is not material to inquire how the increase has been produced, or to show that it would have been greater, but for the war, which is probable true. The important fact remains demonstrated that we have more men now than when the war began; that we are not exhausted nor in process of exhaustion.

That we are gaining strenght, and may, if need be, maintain the contest indefinitely—this as to men. Material resources are now more complete and abundant than ever. The natural resources, then, are unexhausted, and, as we believe, inexhaustible. The public purpose to reestablish and maintain the national authority is unchanged, and, as we believe, unchangeable.

CONDITION OF PEACE.

The manner of continuing the conflict remains to choose. On careful consideration of all the evidence accessible, it seems to me that no attempt at negotiation with the insurgent leader could result in any good.

He would accept nothing short of severance of the Union—precisely what we will not and cannot give. His declarations to this effect are explicit and oft-repeated.

He does not attempt to deceive ourselves. He cannot voluntarily reaccept the Union. He cannot voluntarily yield it. Between him and us the issue is distinct, single, and inflexible.

It is an issue which can only be tried by war and decided by victory. If we yield we are beaten. If the Southern people fail him he is beaten. Either way it would be the victory and defeat following war. What is true, however, of him who heads the insurgent cause, is not necessarily true of those who follow.

Although he cannot re-accept the Union, they can. Some of them, he knows, already desire peace and reunion. The number of such may increase. They can at any moment have peace simply by laying down their arms and submitting to the national authority under the Constitution.

After so much the Government could not, if it would, maintain war against them. The loyal citizens would not sustain or allow it.

If questions should remain, we would adjust them by the peaceful means of legislation, conferences, courts, and votes, operating only in constitutional and lawful channels.

Some certain, and other possible questions are and would be beyond the Executive power to adjust as, for instance, the admission of members into Congress, and whatever might require the appropriation of money.

The executive power itself would be greatly diminished by the cessation of actual war. Pardons and remissions of forfeitures, however, would still be within executive control.

In what spirit and temper this control would be exercised can be fairly judged of by the past. A year ago a general pardon and amnesty, upon specified terms, were offered to all, except certain designated classes, and it was at the same time made known that the excepted classes were still within contemplation of special clemency.

During the year many availed themselves of the general provisions, and many more would only that the signs of bad faith in some led to such precautionary measures as rendered the pratical process less easy and certain.

During the same time, also, special pardons have been granted to individuals of the excepted classes, and no voluntary application has been denied. Thus, practically, the door has been for a full year, open to all except such as were not in condition to make free choice; that is, such as were in custody or under constraint. It is still so open to all. But the time may come when the public duty shall demand that it be closed, and that in lieu more vigorous measures than heretofore shall be adopted.

In presenting the abandonment of armed resistance to the national authority on the part of the insurgents, as the only indispensible condition to ending the war on the part of the Government, I retract nothing heretofore said as to slavery.

I repeat the declaration made a year ago, that while I remain in my present position I shall not attempt to retract or modify the Emancipation Proclamation; nor shall I return to slavery any person who is free by the terms of that proclamation, or by any of the acts of Congress.

If the people should, by whatever word or means, make it an Executive duty to re-enslave such persons, another, and not I, must be their instrument to perform it. In stating a single condition of peace, I mean simply to say that the war will cease on the part of the Government whenever it shall have ceased on the part of those who began it.

[Signed] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

DECEMBER 6, 1864.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.—Arrangements are now perfected and schools selected for the education and maintenance of the children of those brave men who have fallen in their country's service, and it is the duty of School Directors to see that application for admission into one of these schools is immediately made for every needy orphan in their respective districts. By promptly performing this pleasing duty, they will confer a lasting favor upon the surviving parent or friends of these children—generally too timid to make the application—upon the contrary, by assisting in the elevation of those who, if uncared for, may grow up ignorant and worthless citizens.

Applications should be correctly made out, attested by the President and Secretary of the board, and forwarded to the chairman of the proper County Committee, from whom blanks for this purpose can be obtained. Great care should be taken that names, dates, &c., are correctly given.

The Chairman of the Committee should immediately add his certificate to these applications if correct, and forward them to Dr. Thomas H. Burrowes, Superintendent of Orphans, Lancaster, Pa. He need not call together the Committee for this purpose, as the certificate of the School Directors, who live in the same township with the applicant, is the best evidence as to the necessary facts in the case he can get.

Each member of the Committee, as well as each public-spirited citizen, should cheerfully and promptly aid in securing to those entitled to it the benefits of this just and beneficent measure.

Furthur information can be obtained from the *Pennsylvania School Journal*.

☞ The *American Agriculturist* is the best and cheapest agricultural paper published in this or any other country. It contains sixteen pages of the most valuable reading matter that any farmer can secure. Its contributors are men of large experience, who make agriculture a study and reduce it to science. Under the influence of this monthly publication, we are pleased to note that the prejudice against "book farming," as it has been termed, is fast being broken down, and, as a natural consequence, old worn out farms are rejuvenated, and what was once considered waste land, or barren deserts, are being made to bring forth fruit and blossom as the rose. In the last issue the editor announces that he has reached the goal for which he started, viz: one hundred thousand subscribers. This is sufficient evidence of the value of the publication. Price $1.50 per annum, or 4 copies for $5; 10 copies for $12.50, 20 copies for $20. Orange Judd, 41 Park Row, New York.

☞ *Godey's Lady's Book*, for January, is already beefore us. The first engraving, entitled "May and December," will bring a smile to the countenance of every one who looks upon it. Old December appears to be in earnest, while young May is evidently playing the coquette. Godey's is *the* book, as we have often repeated, to please the ladies, and no young man can make his dearest cousin a more acceptable present than to send her the Book for a year. Terms $3,50 per annum, L. A. Godey, Philadelphia

☞ Peterson's Magazine for January, 1865, is before us, and come, fully up to what we expected of it at the opening of the volume. It promises to be more entertaining, if possible, during the coming year than it has been in the past. The steel engravings are beautiful and the multitude of fashion plates and patterns must astonish the fair sex. As ever, we are puzzled to know how Peterson can furnish so much for the low price of $2,00. If you want a good cheap magazine, send $2,00 to Chas. J. Peterson, Philadelphia.

☞ The new editor of the Ebensburg *Democrat & Sentinel* is somewhat severe on the renegades from the Democratic party, among whom are Gen. Dix, Gen. Butler, Forney, Chapman, Judge Shannon, Hon. John Cessna, T. C. McDowell and others. He makes a very unseemly comparison between their conduct and that of Judas. A dog may bay at the moon, but the moon is not affected by it.

☞ Congress met on Monday last, and the President sent in his message on Tuesday. It will be found entire in our columns to-day. It has the merit of brevity, and also that of being comprehensible.—As such documents possess more than unusual interest at this time, it will be read by all.

☞ The *Pittsburgh Daily Commercial* is a live daily paper, and we can most heartily commend it to all who want a good daily from the smoky city. Especially is it acceptable to all Republicans, as it is strong in that faith. See advertisement in another column.

Altoona Tribune.

ALTOONA, PA.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1864.

The War.

Sherman's march through Georgia, and the situation of Thomas' and Hood's forces, at Nashville, are now the centre of attraction. The latest we have from Sherman is that he is gradually moving forward at the pace at which he started—fifteen miles per day. The rebels have been thus far unable to throw a sufficient force in front of him to even check his progress. The rebel press is full of conjecture as to the point at which he will land on the seaboard. Savannah is generally supposed to be his destination, but he may strike out to the left and land at Beaufort, or he may bring up at Charleston. At all events they have concluded he will go where he pleases, and they can't stop him. They affect not to care where he may come out, but their outward indifference cannot conceal their feverish anxiety. They feel that the Confederacy is about "played out," and all they seem to be striving for is to see how long it will take it to die.

The dashing Hood has run his army up to the suburbs of Nashville and now confronts Gen. Thomas who is there entrenched. While he is trying to keep Thomas penned up at Nashville his men will not be able to serve in other localities where they might do more damage. No fears are entertained in reference to the situation at the place named. Gen. Thomas is ready at any time to go into the fray, and his reputation as an officer precludes a doubt as to his success in the engagement.

From the Army of the Potomac the news is "All quiet." How long the expression is to remain in stereotype we cannot tell. Gen. Grant appears to have a purpose unknown outside the proper circle, and his plans will be unfolded at the proper time.

Gen. Couch has been relieved from the command of the Department of the Susquehanna and ordered to report to Gen. Thomas. Gen. Cadwallader has been appointed to the Department of Pennsylvania, embracing the Department of the Susquehanna.

ORPHANS.—Arrangements
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sylvania School Journal.

merican Agriculturist is the
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sufficient evidence of the
ublication. Price $1.50 per
copies for $5; 10 copies for
pies for $20. Orange Judd,
, New York.

y's Lady's Book, for January,
before us. The first en-
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y's is *the* book, as we have
to please the ladies, and no
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a year. Terms $3,50 per
Godey, Philadelphia

's Magazine for January,
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the fair sex. As ever, we
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for the low price of $2,00.
good cheap magazine, send
J. Peterson, Philadelphia.

w editor of the Ebensburg
mel is somewhat severe on
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are Gen. Dix, Gen. Butler,
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C. McDowell and others.
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It has the merit of brevity,
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burgh Daily Commercial is
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to all who want a good
smoky city. Especially is
all Republicans, as it is
faith. See advertisement
mn.

Altoona Tribune.

LOCAL ITEMS.

☞ The enrollment throughout this district preparatory to a draft, to fill up the the State Guard called out by Gov. Curtin last summer, has been completed, and unless the number, 5,000 men, are speedily forthcoming, the wheel will be set in motion. It is now clearly understood, says the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, that all volunteers for the first five regiments of the State Guard will, if embraced in any of the future drafts, be furloughed by the War Department for the time they actually remain in the State service. And when this time is served out, it will be regarded as the expiration of this furlough, the man thereafter to be ordered into the United States army, there to complete the time for which he was drafted. All such volunteers will also be credited on any future drafts which the War Department may make for their full term of service to the State, thus: If a volunteer in the State Guard serves one year, and he should after the expiration of his time be drafted by the United States, for two or more years, he will receive a credit on such a draft of the year devoted to the State. These are important facts, and will no doubt induce the speedy filling up of the first five regiments of the State Guard.

☞ Immediately after the election, the publication of the Johnstown *Democrat* was suspended and the office offered for sale. This week it again made its appearance, with the announcement that after the 1st of January the terms would be $3.00 per annum, in advance, or $3,50 if not paid till the expiration of the year. It is still published by Jas. F. Campbell, who, we hope, will take it as kindly as we give it, when we say that we think his anathemas against the administration should be better tempered, now that the election is over and the majority against his side foots up to near half a million. Take the joke good naturedly, friend Campbell, hopeing that it may be your turn to rejoice in '63. There is a bright as well as a dark side to the picture at which you are looking.

☞ Jake Weis has got himself into trouble among the children. He took a notion, a short time since, that he would add, to his already large stock of toys, juvenile tea table sets, consisting of tea pots, sugar bowls, plates, knives and forks, cups and all the paraphernalia coming before and following after tea entertainments, and the consequence is that the children all crowd in there. He has also a choice selection of confectioneries for the holidays, among which are many highly ornamented hearts. By the way, ladies, you who have bashful lovers, they would be capital affairs to present to your "fellers." Not having the heart to say the word, one of these candy fixins might help them to out with it. Try them.

FREE LECTURE.—Dr. Crane of New York city, the celebrated physician for consumption, catarrh, deafness, discharges from the ear, noises in the head, and all chronic diseases, will give a free lecture in the United Brethren church, this (Saturday) evening. The Doctor has been travelling and lecturing, and treating chronic diseases, for over thirty years, during which time he has been over a good portion of Europe and practised in the European hospitals. He has thus acquired much information and a thorough knowledge of the diseases he treats. His lectures are accompanied by demonstrations which will astonish the audience. Go and hear him.

☞ A wedding transpired in Pittsburgh, on Sunday evening week, and the bride ran away with another man in two days after.—*Standard*.

A slight mistake, Mr. *Standard*, as to locality. The fellow that was married two days was hitched up by Esquire Speilman, of this place. After being "sacked" by his companion he came back to the Squire to get his harness taken off, but the Squire could not find a statute in Purdon, on any other code of laws, which provided for the case, and the unhappily hitched individual must wear the harness until Judge Taylor, or our soloms at Harrisburg, unbuckle the haanes.

☞ The deer have had to suffer lately.—Great numbers of them have been brought into this place, and they are being shipped East daily from the different stations between this place and Huntingdon. Three of the hunters from this place returned on Monday last, bringing in seven deer and a very large bear. The latter they sold readily for $75. It weighed in the neighborhood of 400 pounds. The hunters were Messrs. R. B. Taylor, Shannon Taylor and A. Roush. They are now out on another hunt.

☞ We have received the following, with the request to insert, and we cheerfully comply:—

CAPTURED—on the 19th day of August, near Charlestown, Virginia, Simon Rufus Cameron, a member of Co. B. 12th Pa Cav. Persons wishing any further information concerning him can get it by addressing Wm. H. McCray, Harper's Ferry, Va., in care of Capt. Dann, U S. C. S.

We presume the "C. S.," after Capt. Dann's name, means "cavalry service."

☞ They are going off, those furs at Laughman's. The ladies want something nice and warm, and they are both. Next to a coat sleave, with a man's arm in it, they are the nicest, most comfortable things a lady can throw around her shoulders when she "goes out a slaying." Hurry off too Laughman's and examine and select from his stock before all the lovely sets are gone, as when all the lovely ones are gone they will be all gone.

☞ Reader, while reading suppose you read on until you come to D. W. Ales advertizement, and then you needn't read it unless you want to, but by all means, if you want anything in the line of hats, caps, bonnets, furs, etc., etc., don't fail to call at his store, in Jesse Smith's old stand, on Virginia street, and make an examination of his stock. A fine supply of everything in his line just received.

Y. M. C. A.—The Young Men's Christian Association of Altoona, meets every Friday evening in the second story of the Mason ic Temple. The subject to be discussed on Friday evening next, is contined in the following resolution.

Resolved—That permanent success in business cannot be obtained without the aid of moral precept and upright conduct.

☞ Col. Elias Baker, the proprietor of Allegheny Furnace, near this place, died at his residence on Monday last.

"Will They Hear of this at Home?"

BY MALGEN VALENTINE.

Written after the fight at Berryville, Va., where the 12th Pa. Cavalry lost their color bearer, and had their Colonel severely wounded, in a daring charge on the enemy.

Smoke shrouded was the shell plowed field,
Charge followed charge through fire and flame,
Once more our stubborn line of steel
Stood, as the dark squares onward came.
Our Colonel, faint and smitten sore,
Spurred down through gusts of leaded rain
"Close up, dear boys, our flag before
Has never called on us in vain."

His voice closed up our much thinned ranks,
Twin cheers and volleys rent the vale
Our standard bearer, pressing on
Fell in the answering hail;
A stripling caught his dear bequest.
As to their midst he hewed his way,
Flung out our banner o'er their crest,
And held a score at bay.

Loud rang our tribute to his deed,
Fast in his steps our sabres pressed
And reached him, staining with his gore
The standard on his breast.
As soft we raised him—for the day
Was won—his white lips flecked with foam,
Faint murmered, as he strove to pray,
"O, will they hear of this at home."

CORRECTION.—We made a blunder, or a mistake in a figure, in the closing sentence of our notice of the Philharmonic entertainment, in our last issue. We should have said that the concert for the benefit of the Soldier's Monument Fund, will be given on Monday evening, December 26th. The concert will be worth the money and the object worthy of double the admittance fee. We will be able to give particulars in our next issue.

☞ We learn from the Ebensburg *Alleghenian*, that a few days since, while two soldiers were riding on horseback, in the vicinity of Hoppel's Mill, in Cambria County, they were fired upon by some person in ambush, and one of them wounded in the ankle by a bullet. The woods of Cambria do not appear to be a healthy place for Union soldiers. We do not envy the county the reputation of it is acquiring.

NOTICE.—A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Altoona Mechanics Library and Reading Room Association, will be held on Monday evening, next, December 12th. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance is to be considered.
J. D. HICKS,
Secretary.

☞ A protracted meeting is now in progress in the M. E. Church. A number of seekers have presented themselves at the altar, and the interest manifested by the large congregations nightly in attendance gives evidence of a good work.

Tobacco and Cigars, Tobacco and Cigars.
Tobacco and Cigars, Tobacco and Cigars.
Tobacco and Cigars, Tobacco and Cigars.
Spectacles, Spectacles,
Perfumery and Notions, Drugs and Medicines
Perfumery and Notions, Drugs and Medicines.

Together with a splendid stock of Trusses and Supporters and all goods found in a first class Drug Store. For sale cheap for cash at the Drug Store of A. ROUSH,
Second door from the corner of Virginia and Annie Streets, Altoona.

FIRE! FIRE!!—Do not risk your property any longer to the mercy of the flames, but go to Kerr and have him insure you against loss by fire.—He is agent for thirteen different companies among which are some of the best in the United States.
Altoona, July 21,-tf.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR PAINS AND ACHES, and warranted superior to any other. Croup it positively cures; relief is absolutely sure immediately it is used. Mothers remember this, and arm yourselves with a bottle without delay. Croup is a disease which gives no notice, frequently attacking the child in the dead hour of night; before a physician can be summoned it may be too late. Remember, the Venetian Liniment never fails. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Office, 56 Cortlandt Street, New-York.

THE LUNGS.—The cold and changeable weather tells terribly on those who have weak and diseased lungs. Many are suffering at this time with affections of the throat and lungs. Bronchitis is becoming a very common affliction. Those who are predisposed to Colds, Coughs, Bronchities &c., should avoid the night air. There are many preparations recommended for these diseases, but there is not a doubt but that Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam is the best remedy. We have known it to effect cures in the worst cases of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, and primary cases of Consumption.

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy.—Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it. *Free of Charge.*

Please inclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself
Address,
JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House,
Oct. 29, 1864—1y New York City.

RAIL ROAD AND MAIL SCHEDULE.

WESTWARD.

Pittsburg & Erie Express arrives	6.30 A. M.,	leaves	6.50 A.M.
Baltimore	"	7.55 "	"	8. 5 "
Philadel'a	"	8.50 "	"	9.15 "
Mail Train	"	7.40 P. M.	"	7.55 P. M.
East Line	"	8.50 "	"	9.10 "
Emigrant Train	"	3.40 "	"	3.40 "

EASTWARD.

Fast Mail Train	arrives	7.50 A. M.,	leaves	8.10 A.M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	"	12.15 P. M.,	"	12.30 P.M.
Pittsburgh & Erie Express	"	6.00 "	"	6.20 "
Philadelphia	"	9.20 "	"	9.40 "
Fast Line	"	2.35 A. M.,	"	2.40 A.M.

Trains on Hollidaysburg Branch run to connect with Baltimore Express, Philadelphia Express and Mail Train Westward, and Fast Mail, Harrisburg Accommodation and Pittsburgh & Erie Express Train Eastward.

Trains on Tyrone & Clearfield Branch run to connect with Mail Train West and Pittsburgh & Erie Express Train East, and connect from Pittsburgh & Erie Express Train West and Fast Mail East.

Trains on Bald Eagle Valley R. R. run to connect with Fast Mail and Pittsburgh & Erie Express Train East and Mail Train West, and connect from Fast Mail Train East, Mail Train West and Pittsburgh & Erie Express Trains East and West.

Trains on Ebensburg & Cresson Branch run to connect with Fast Mail and Harrisburg Accommodation Trains East, Mail Train West and Pittsburgh & Erie Express Train East and West.

Trains on Indiana Branch run to connect with Harrisburg Accommodation Train East and Pittsburgh & Erie Express Train West.

ALTOONA, Nov. 12th, 1864.

MAILS ARRIVE.

Washington, Baltimore & Harrisburg arrive at	7.55, A.M.
Philadelphia arrives at	8.55, "
Pittsburgh, (through,)	7.50, "
Hollidaysburgh,	7.35, A.M. & 5.50, P.M.
Western Way,	12.15, A.M.
Eastern Way,	7.40, P.M.

MAILS CLOSE.

Eastern Way and through,	7.40, A.M.
Western Way and through,	6.30, "
Hollidaysburgh,	7.30 A.M. & 7.40, P.M.
Western, through,	7.30 "
Eastern, through,	6.30, "

☞ Office hours from 6.45, A.M., to 7.45, P.M.; on Sunday from 7.45 to 8.45, A.M.

G. W. PATTON, P.M.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARK'S
Celebrated Female Pills,
Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clark, M. D.
Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.

These Pills should not be taken by Females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all Cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada.

JOB MOSES, 27 Cortlandt St., New York.

N. B.—$1,00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

Nov. 19, '64.-1y.

MARRIED.

At the Exchange Hotel in this place, on the 6th inst., by Rev. A. H. Sembower, A. E. GILLHOUSEN to Miss CAROLINE GLASSGOW, both of Antis township.

Our young friend had just received an honorable, discharge after three years of service with Sherman, and has now gone and went and enlisted for life.

On the 8th inst, by Rev. Sam'l A. Holman, Mr. ISAAC RICHARDSON of Huntington Co., Pa., to Miss NANCY JANE PARKER of Blair Co., Pa.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT ARRIVAL.

The undersigned has just received another large Stock of Goods suitable for the season which will be sold at a small advance for cash.
JAS. LOWTHER.
Dec. 10, 1864-3t.

THE MODEL STORE STILL IN the field and determined not to be undersold. We invite all in want of goods to call and be convinced.
Dec. 10, 1864-3t.

BALMORAL SKIRTS. New styles plaid, striped and all desirable kinds cheap at
Dec. 10, 1864-3t. THE MODEL.

LADIES CLOTH CLOAKS AND Cloth Shawls, also childrens and Misses Shawls in great variety.
Dec. 10, 1864-3t. JAS. LOWTHER.

CHILDREN AND MISSES BALMORAL Skirts beautiful and cheap at
Dec. 10, 1864-3t. LOWTHER'S.

CARPETS. Another large assortment of Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c., handsomer and Cheaper than ever. Just received at LOWTHER'S.
Dec. 10, 1864-3t.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, ALTOONA, PA., December 10th, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

An Election for five Directors for the Bank, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the First National Bank, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1865, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. of said day.
D. T. CALDWELL,
Cashier.

COUGH NO MORE! TRY STRICKLAND'S MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM.

Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam is warranted to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Consumption, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

Diarrhœa

All the Medical men and the Press recommend Dr. Strickland's Anti Cholera Mixture as the only certain remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It is a combination of Astringents, Absorbents, Stimulants and Carminatives, and is warranted to effect a cure after all other means have failed.

STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY.

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy has cured thousands of the worst cases of Blind and Bleeding Piles. It gives immediate relief and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS AND DEBILITY.

DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.—We can recommend those suffering with loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

All the above medicines for sale by Dr. E. C. Reigart, Druggist, Altoona.
Dec. 10, 1864-1y.

SHIPPING!

TO AND FROM
ENGLAND,
IRELAND AND SCOTLAND,
BY THE
GALWAY LINE OF STEAMSHIPS,
MONTREAL do do
WASHINGTON LINE OF SAILING VESSELS,
And the North German Lloyd Line of Steamships sailing between N. York Havre, Bremen, Southampton, and London.

☞ Drafts at sight, for One Pound and upwards, on National Bank and Branches, payable in all the Cities and Towns in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, free of discount.

R. A. O. KERR,
June 9, 1864-tf. ALTOONA, PA.

BUSINESS ON ALLEGHENY ST.

The undersigned keeps constantly on hand a full and complete stock of
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES
OF ALL KINDS,
BOOTS AND SHOES, QUEENSWARE,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, &c.,
S. P. BURKHART,
S. E. Corner Chestnut and Allegheny Sts., Altoona.
Dec. 3, 1864.-tf.

FOR SALE—A valuable lot, situate in East Altoona. For further information inquire of
June 9, '64.-tf. E. B. McCRUM.

4 BARRELS PURE WHITE LARD just received and for sale at FRITCHEY'S

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF OVER COATS can be found at LAUGHMAN'S

SUPERIOR CREAM CHEESE AT FRITCHEY'S.

JOHNSON'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND AND BLOOD PURIFIER!

THIS GREAT INTERNAL REMEDY

Is the best medicine ever offered to the public. For the effectual cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia and as a Blood Purifier it has no equal, for all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, such as Scrofula or King's Evil, Scald Head, Tetter, Ring Worm, Female Complaints, and all breakouts on the face or body. The vast number of rub-em medicines which formerly have been used for those diseases, were merely temporary in their effects, and of doubtful virtue, but

THE RHEUMATIC COMPOUND

Reaches the source of all trouble, and effectually banishes the disease from the system, by its immediate action on the blood. We advise one and all to give it a trial, and become satisfied of its wonderful power.

☞ Read the following testimonials of men and women of unquestionable character:

MR. JOHNSON:—*Dear Sir*:—This is to certify, that I was badly crippled with Chronic Rheumatism for eighteen or twenty years; part of that time I was not able to go about. I tried all the rheumatic remedies that I could hear of, but found no relief until I tried your Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier. I used three-fourths of a bottle of it, and it cured me sound and well. My wife also was afflicted with the same disease, and a small portion of it cured her. I am nearly seventy years of age; and it is over four years since I was cured, and I have not been troubled with it since. It affords me great pleasure to furnish you with this certificate, so that you can refer others who are afflicted with rheumatism, to me.

I remain yours truly,
ANDREW ARMSTRONG,
No. 19 James Street, Allegheny City.
ALLEGHENY, May 3d, 1864.

MR. A. JOHNSON:—*Dear Sir*: My wife was taken bad with Inflammatory Rheumatism in March last. She was very much swollen and the pain she suffered was severe; she was confined to her bed. I was advised to try your Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier, so I got a bottle of it, and before the half of it was used she was entirely well. The cure is a perfect one; I never saw such medicine. She had only taken three doses of it till the swelling and pain began to abate. All your medicine wants is to be known in order to give it success.

Yours affectionately, JAMES McALISTER.
My residence is No. 125 Cherry alley, where my wife can be seen by any person doubting the truth of the above.
PITTSBURGH, April 11th, 1864.

CANONSBURGH, WASHINGTON Co., April 12th, 1864.

MR. A. JOHNSON:—*Dear Sir*: I wish to say a word or two in favor of your Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier. I have been afflicted with Rheumatism, more or less, for over twenty years. A great part of that time I was very bad. I tried a great many rheumatic medicines but received very little benefit from them. On the first of last January, I was so bad that I was entirely helpless. I could not write my own name; I could only lie on one side. While reading in the United Presbyterian paper I saw a notice of your Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier. I was afraid at first that it might be like other remedies that I have tried, but as it was in a religious paper I concluded to give it a trial. So I got a bottle, used it, and found myself a little better. I used three bottles more, and I am happy to say that I have neither pain or ache. I am sixty-eight years of age, I can lie on either side, travel for half a day at a time and not be fatigued. I believe your Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier to be the best medicine ever offered to the Public for the cure of rheumatism. If you think this note, with my name to it, will be of any use to you or a suffering public; you are at liberty to use them.

Yours with respect, JOHN I. LOCKHART.

MR. JOHNSON:—*Dear Sir*: My wife had been afflicted with neuralgia for a long time. It commenced on her in 1859. She was so bad with it that she was obliged to lie in bed about four days in the week. She tried everything that we heard of that was recommended for that disease but she got no relief; then we tried medical advice but it done no good. At last I thought she must die, as I thought there was no cure. But in the spring of 1863, I believe in March, a daughter of Mr. Dickey's, who lives in the Court with me, said, "Why dont you get Johnson's Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier. It cured my father of the rheumatism when he was a cripple, and the doctor could do nothing for him." So I got a bottle of your medicine, and before my wife had the half of it used, she was cured. It is now more than a year since, and she has not been troubled with it since. This I can testify to, on oath. Yours, LEWIS HILKE,
PITTSBURGH, April 11th, 1864. Ryan's Court.

Prepared by R. E. Sellers & Co., Sole Proprietors, corner of Wood and Second streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., to whom all orders must be addressed. S. W. Kessler, Sole Agent for Altoona.

THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY BY
The Pittsburgh Newspaper and Printing Company.

ONE OF THE LARGEST AND MOST WIDELY CIRCULATED PAPERS IN THE STATE.

GIVES THE EARLIEST AND FULLEST INTELLIGENCE.

PROSPECTUS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

On assuming control of the Commercial, at the commencement of the year, the present conductors announced their determination to infuse a new life and vigor into its columns which should render the paper more than ever acceptable to the reader.

The rapid increase in circulation, flattering notices of our cotemporaries, and congratulatory letters from every quarter, assure us that our efforts have not been unsuccessful.

The Commercial has grown daily in public favor until it now ranks among the leading journals in the country.

In order to keep pace with the demands of the reading public, and at the same time meet the increasing pressure on our advertising columns, we some months since increased the dimensions of the paper to the extent of four columns.

Among the leading features are full and reliable

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS;

from all the leading points of interest. It devotes special attention to

MARKET REPORTS,

including the iron, oil, cattle, lumber, tobacco, and the Pittsburgh general markets. Our

RIVER NEWS,

receives particular attention, and in this Department the Commercial has no rival. The

FINANCIAL AND STOCK REPORTS,

of the Commercial are prepared with care and will be found to be unusually full and reliable. Also, the Reports of the

LEADING MARKETS OF THE COUNTRY,

embracing reports of the Dry Goods and Wholesale markets, and Special Reports of oil, stock finance and trade, from day to day.

While special attention will be given to those several Departments, the Commercial lays claim to rank among the leading journals of the country as a medium of

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Its aim is to give none but healthy reading suited to the Family Circle, and to be a welcome visitor to the discriminating public.

THE PULPIT

forms a peculiar feature of the Commercial. By giving every Saturday an Original Sermon, prepared expressly by a Minister of the Gospel, in Pittsburgh or vicinity, (which, also, goes into the weekly,) fifty-two discourses are given in the year, by not less than twenty or thirty different Ministers, without regard to denominational distinction. This Department of the Commercial has attracted much attention; and arrangements are being made to increase its recognised importance and value. As a feature at once novel and instructive, it constitutes not the least of the many claims of the Commercial to patronage.

In politics the Commercial will be an undeviating supporter of the Union, and earnestly loyal to the Government, and as far as consistent with this aim, free from Partizanship.

The Commercial is a large folio sheet, and is published in two editions every morning, Sunday excepted.

Terms of Daily: by mail, $10 per annum; City subscribers, served by carriers, $13 per annum, in advance, or 25 cents per week, payable to the carrier. Single copies 5 cents. A discount made to Agents.

The Saturday Commercial—A large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family, is published at $1,50, (52 issues,) per year. In clubs of Twenty, $1.

The money for Weekly and Daily must always accompany the order and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as agents for the Commercial.

Office, 76 Fifth street, opposite the Postoffice.
C. D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR.
R. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
Address THE COMMERCIAL,
Pittsburgh, Pa.,

THE LARGEST HOUSE

ON CHESNUT STREET
Has just received a full and complete assortment of
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
BOOTS, SHOES, QUEENSWARE, &c.,
all of which will be sold as cheap for cash as can be bought at any house in town.
Please call and examine our stock and we will warrant satisfaction.
S. P. BURKHART.
Corner Chestnut and Allegheny Streets, Altoona.
Dec. 3d, 1864-1m.

READ! READ! READ!

THE SUBSCRIBERS WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that they have opened a large wholesale and retail

TOBACCO STORE,

in the room formerly occupied by John H. Roberts as a Shoe Store, on Virginia street, next door to Kessler's Drug store, where they have on hand a large supply of the finest brands of imported and domestic

CIGARS.

They have also the largest and choicest variety of

TOBACCO,

such as
LIGHT PRESSED NATURAL LEAF,
HARD PRESSED NATURAL LEAF,
NAVY, CAVENDISH, CONGRESS AND FLOUNDER.

FINE CUT by the Paper or Pound.
The very best and finest

SMOKING TOBACCO,

such as TURKISH, VIRGINIA, KNETNIG, and LYNCHBURG. Fine fancy papers, with a large assortment of German Tobacco. Cut and Dry by the pound. All kinds of SNUFF.

Also a large assortment of the

FINEST PIPES.

Meerschaum, Sweet Briar, and India Rubber, Double Tube Pipes, and German China. Also, all kinds of

FANCY GOODS,

such as Pocket Books, Tobacco Pouches, Cigar Cases, Cigar Holders, Snuff Boxes, and everything in their line.

Come and see for yourselves. We are able to sell at low prices, for the reason that we bought our Tobacco before the great rise in the price of that article in the cities. We are determined to sell cheaper than any other tobacconist in the town. Our store is the largest of the kind ever opened in the town.

GEORGE BRUNNER & CO.
Altoona, Sept. 17, 1864—3m.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK!
YOUTH TO THE AGED!!

BIOKRENE,
OR
LIFE REJUVENATOR.

This preparation is unequalled as a Rejuvenator and, and Restorer of wasted or inert functions.

This aged should be certain to make the Biokrene a household god, inasmuch as it will render them youthful in feeling and in strength, and enable them to live over again the days of their pristine joy. It not only exhilarates but strengthens, and is really an invaluable blessing, especially to those who have been reduced to a condition of servility, self abuse, misfortune, or ordinary sickness. No matter what the cause of the impotency of any human organ, this superb preparation will remove the effect at once and forever.

BIOKRENE

Cures Impotency, General Debility, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Weakness of the Organs of Generation, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable and novel effect upon the nervous system; and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

Persons who, by imprudence, have lost their Natural Vigor, will find a speedy and permanent cure in the

BIOKRENE.

The Feeble, the Languid, the Dispairing, the Old should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and Dyspepsia forever.

One Dollar per Bottle, or six Bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally.
Sent by express anywhere by addressing
HUTCHINGS & HILLYER,
Proprietors,
81 Cedar Street, New York.

Sold in Hollidaysburg by J. R. Patton. Sold in Tyrone by S. Berlin. Sold in Huntingdon by John Read. Sold in Altoona by all Druggists.
Nov. 12, 1864—1y

READ CAREFULLY!

SOMETHING INTERESTING TO THE PUBLIC.
NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY YOUR SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE largest stock of Ladies' Dress Goods ever brought to town has just been opened at the "Green Corner," East Altoona, and will be sold for CASH at prices that defy competition. We are determined that our side of town shall take the lead, and that the "Green Corner" shall be foremost in the van. Our stock of Dress Goods consists of

Plain and Fancy Dress Silks, Merinoes, Palmetto Cloths, Coburgs, Fancy Alpacas, All-Wool Plaids,
Plain and Figured Delaines,
Fancy Prints, and a great variety of other goods, of different styles and textures. In fact there is nothing the ladies can desire to wear that we cannot furnish them with.—We have also a large assortment of

Ladies' Coats, Shawls, Balmorals, Hoop Skirts, Shoes, Gaiters &c.

☞ Yes, and we were almost forgetting to mention our large stock of

CARPETS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, ETC., ETC.

Everybody should know that money can be saved by buying Goods from us. For instance, we are selling good Calicoes as low as 16 cts per yard, Muslins as low as 18 cts., Brown Sugar for 11 cts. per lb., and good Teas for 90 cts
Altoona, April 8, '64. tf. JOHN J. MURPHY & CO.

G. W. KESSLER—PRACTICAL DRUGGIST, respectfully announces to the citizens of Altoona and the public generally, that he still continues the Drug business, on Virginia street, where he keeps constantly on hand, for sale, Wholesale and Retail, DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, OILS, VARNISHES and DYE-STUFFS.

By strict attention to business, and a desire to render satisfaction to all as regards price and quality, he hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Physicians and merchants supplied on reasonable terms and all orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded. [1-tf.

S. M. WOODKOK. E. J. OSBORNE.

WOODKOK & OSBORNE,

Attorneys at Law & Military Agents,

WILL attend promptly to all legal business entrusted to their care, in Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties.

Collections for firms in the Eastern cities will receive special attention, and remittances be promptly made.

Bounty, Pensions and arrears of pay due from the U. S. will be collected in the shortest possible time.

Office in Altoona, 2 doors South of Post Office.
Office in Hollidaysburg, 1 door West of Court House.
Sept. 24, 1864.-tf

ANOTHER CALL!

The undersigned calls the attention of the citizens of Altoona and vicinity, to his large stock of
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES
just received and for sale at the lowest cash prices.

Brown Sugar at.....20 cts. per lb
Prints at.....36 " " yd

Please give us a call.
S. P. BURKHART,
Corner Chestnut and Allegheny Sts., Altoona.
Dec. 3d, 1864, 1m.

MEMORIAL SCHOOL.—The winter term of the MEMORIAL SCHOOL, adjoining the Episcopal Church, East Altoona, will open on MONDAY next, Oct. 3d, and continued the usual period, as heretofore.
Oct. 1, 1864. MARY E. STEWART.

WANTED.—Three Blacksmiths to learn Axe-Making, and SIX OR MORE MEN as Helpers, are wanted immediately at Mann's Axe Factory near Lewistown. Blacksmiths can realize from $2.50 to $3, and Helpers from $2 to $2.50. Oct. 1, 1864.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE BUCHU and Drake's Plantation Bitters, at
Jna 13, '64] REIGART'S Drug Store.

NUBIAS OPERA CAPS & HOSIERY at G. C. SMITH.

QUEENSWARE AT G. C. SMITH.

BOOTS AND SHOES PLAIN AND fancy at G. C. SMITH.

FLANNEL SHIRTS UNDER CLOTHING &c. at G. C. SMITH.

TRUNKS AND CARPET-SACKS at G. C. SMITH.

PLAIN & FANCY VESTS, of every time and style at LAUGHMAN'S.

Valuable Real Estate AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS, AT Private Sale, all his real estate, situate as follows:—

NO. 1.

A Farm in Logan township, Blair county, adjoining lands of Silas Baker, James Hutchison, John Wyke and others, about one and a half miles from Altoona, containing

137 ACRES,

120 acres of which are cleared, under good fence and in a high state of cultivation, and the balance well timbered with white oak and Hickory. About 20 acres of the cleared land is meadow of the best quality. There is an orchard of excellent fruit. The improvements are

LOG-FRAME WEATHER-BOARDED HOUSE,

with Kitchen, Wash-house, Wood-house, Smoke-house and Pump-house all under one roof, and very convenient.

A BANK BARN,

60x30 feet, with wagon-shed, corn-crib, Ice-house and all other necessary outbuildings, making it altogether one of the best fitted up farms in the country. It is well calculated for a dairy and has been fitted up for the purpose.

This farm will readily rent at a price which will bring ten per cent. on the investment.

NO. 2.

A house and one-fourth of an acre of ground situate in Loudonsville, adjoining Altoona. The House a double-plank, containing seven rooms. On the lot are a Slaughter-house, Hide-house, Stable, Wagon-shed, and all the buildings and improvements required about a butchery.

NO. 3.

A Two-story Brick House and half lot of ground, situate on Virginia street, Altoona. The House contains three rooms and hall on first floor, and four rooms on second floor. It is in a desirable part of the town.

NO. 4.

A House and half acre of ground, situate in Loudonsville, near White Hall Hotel. The House is a two-story frame. The lot is well set with choice fruit trees.

NO. 5.

A House and half lot of ground, situate on Rebecca street, East Altoona. The House is two-story frame with two rooms on first floor and three on second floor.

All the above properties now rent at a price which brings ten per cent. on my valuation.

Bargains may be had in all of these properties, as extended time will be given in which to make payments. My object in disposing of all my property in this vicinity is to remove to the West, and I do not wish the

THE LAST VICTORY!

HIGH PRICES DEFEATED!

GODFREY WOLF

AHEAD OF ALL COMPETITION!

THE

CHEAPEST CLOTHING STORE

IN THE COUNTY, IS ON THE CORNER OF CAROLINE & MAIN STS., ALTOONA.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD INform the public that he has just received his stock of Fall and Winter Goods, embracing everything in the line of

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,

of all qualities and at prices which defy competition. The following embrace a few of the many articles:

Overcoats, from $6.00 to $40.00 | Vests, from $1.50 to $5.00
Dress Coats, " $5.50 " $25.00 | Pants, " $2.00 " $10.00

His goods have been selected, by himself, from the most Fashionable Merchant Tailors of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and it is with feeling of satisfaction that he can offer their productions to that class of customers who stand in need of Fashionable Clothing, and at prices that cannot be disputed.

His stock comprises all the most important, as well as trifling articles of a gentleman's ward robe, viz:

Fine Cloth and Cassimere Coats, all qualities and prices.
" Sattnett " " " "
" Doeskin Cassimere Pants, " " " "
" Fancy Cassimere and Satinett Pants, all styles.
" Jean and Linen " " " "

Vests all qualities and prices. The best assortment of plain and fancy woolen shirts ever brought to this market. A complete assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods consisting, in part of fine Linen shirts, Collars, Neck-ties, Suspenders and Hosiery, also the best and cheapest assortment of Hats in this place, and a large supply of Trunks, of all qualities and prices.

The public are respectfully invited to call before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels satisfied that he can please them in every particular.

Altoona, Nov. 12th 1864.-tf.

FIRST ARRIVAL

OF

HATS AND CAPS,

FOR THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON.

I TAKE PLEASURE in informing my friends and the public generally that I have returned from the East where I purchased a NEW AND FASHIONABLE stock of

HATS AND CAPS,

which I selected with care. It embraces every color shape and quality, with the view of accommodating all classes.

I have also purchased a large stock of

BOOTS & SHOES.

My assortment of Ladies' and children's shoes are mostly of city make and can be guaranteed. My stock of Men's and Boy's Boots is large and varied.

I have also a fine assortment of

LADIES' AND MISSES' FURS,

embracing all styles, sizes and qualities, all of which I offer at a small advance on wholesale prices.

Thankful to the public for the patronage heretofore bestowed, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

JAMES S. MANN.

November 12, 1864.—tf

CITY DRUG STORE.

DR. E. H. REIGART would respectfully announce to the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country, that he has recently purchased the entire stock of Perlin & Co., on Virginia Street, opposite the Furnishing Store.

The undersigned will give strict attention to business, and hopes by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage.

The proprietor has just returned from the Eastern cities, where he purchased his stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Glass, Putty, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Soaps, Brushes, Combs, Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, Patent Medicines, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, Pipes, &c., &c., which he will sell at the lowest cash prices.

Physicians' prescriptions and family receipts will be carefully compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Remember the place, Virginia Street, opposite the Furnishing Store.

Altoona, Pa., Nov. 5, 1863.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

R. A. O. KERR,

ALTOONA, PA.,

Agent for Blair & Huntingdon Counties.

THESE MACHINES ARE AT THE head of the list ever offered to the public. Their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,

OVER 1,400 MORE

of these Machines have been sold than of any other machine manufactured, and more medals have been awarded for superiority to different Fairs and Institutes than to any other. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent refers to those wishing information as to the superiority of the Machines, to Col. John L. Piper, Rev. A. B. Clark, George Hawkesworth, Benj. F. Reese and E. B. Farmer, Esqrs.

The machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

Price of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, plain, but an elegant style Hemmer—$60. No. 2, ornamental bronze, plain but neat new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$45.

March 24, 1864-tf.

BUT ONE PRICE.

AND THAT

A CASH PRICE

FOR ALL OUR GOODS!

AS STATED AT THE OPENING of the

Union Store,

the object of the company is not to ask exorbitant prices in a few articles and make large profits thereby, but simply to sell every article at a certain percentage above cost, let that percentage bring the price above or below that of other Stores. By selling

FOR CASH ONLY,

we are enabled to place our percentage at the very lowest figure, because we have no loss to make up.

We shall at all times keep the best quality of all articles offered for sale. Our present stock consists of a choice selection of

SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, SYRUPS, SPICES

and everything in the grocery line

The best brands of Flour from the Phœnix, Mount Union and other Mills.

SUGARS.

Pure refined Sugar, White 17 cts., Yellow and Brown very low.

Imperial and Black Teas from 75 cts. to $1.00 per lb.

COFFEE.

Rio, Java, Mocha, Laguayra, Jamaica, Maracaibo, Costa Rica, Rio Roasted and Ground Coffee, Java and Rio Mixed, Parlor Roasted Coffee, Extra Roasted Coffee, Java and Rio Roasted, Java Roasted, Rio Roasted, Mocha Roasted, Laguayra Roasted, Jamaica Roasted, Maracaibo Roasted, Costa Rica Roasted, Java Ground, Rio Ground, Mocha Ground, Laguayra Ground, Jamaica Ground, Maracaibo Ground, Costa Rica Ground, Java and Rio Mixed Ground, Parlor Roasted Ground, Extra Roasted Ground.

Transport Rio, Franklin Mills Rio, Nonpareil Rio, Excelsior, Dandelion, Essence, Rivaled Rye.

Spices of all kinds, Chocolate and Cocoa.

Sugar-cured and Plain Hams and Dried Beef.

Navy Bread, Pilot Bread, Cream Crackers, Oatmeal Beef and Soda Crackers.

Chewing Tobacco, also a good selection of Smoking Tobaccos, and Cheroots.

Franklin and Lovering's Sugar House and other Syrups.

Lunch Raisins 50 cts. Seedless Raisins 20 cts. per lb.

Corn Starch.

Carbon Oil 65 cts. per gallon. Candles.

SOAPS

Brown, Yellow, Fresh Variegated, American Castile, Saw Dust and other Toilet Soaps.

CRACKERS.

Cream, Wine, Sugar, Butter, Soda and Water Crackers, Farina Biscuit.

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

Brooms, Hand, Dust, Scrub and Shoe Brushes.

We would ask special attention to our Boots and Shoes as our stock is fresh and selected with great care and quality.

MANAGERS.

Dec. 25, 1863.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION!!

Virginia St., Altoona, Pa.

D. W. A. BELFORD, Proprietor

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE "EMPORIUM OF FASHION" would respectfully announce to the public that he has received a large invoice of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,

and a general assortment of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Collars, Neck-Ties, Suspenders
Hosiery, Handkerchiefs,
&c., &c., &c.,

exactly suited to this locality and intended for the

SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE.

The proprietor of the Emporium invites an examination of his stock, feeling confident that his choice selection of a great variety of Goods and fancy Goods than can be found elsewhere in the country. An examination will convince any one of this fact.

He has also received the

LATEST FASHION,

and being a perfect "Cutter," he has no hesitancy in saying that he can make up clothing in the fashion, and if manner that can not fail to prove satisfactory. It has passed into a proverb that

Belford's the very man that can make,
Clothes in the fashion, strong and cheap
All that have ever tried him yet
Say that he really can't be beat!

Remember the place, Virginia Street, first door above Waggard's Hall, Altoona, Pa.

April 17, '62.

Manhood: how Lost, how Restored.

Just published, a new edition of DR. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of SPERMATORRŒA, or seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cts.

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife—pointing out a mode of cure, at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically*.

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post paid*, on receipt of six cents or two post stamps.—Address the publishers.

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post office Box 4586

July 15, 1864.

MUSIC!—INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN on the Piano-Forte and Melodeon, by Miss M. SHOEMAKER: TERMS, $10 per quarter. No charge for the use of the Instrument. Residence on Catharine Street, West Altoona. Jan. 16, 1862.-tf.

WM. S. BITTNER
Dental Surgeon.

OFFICE IN MASONIC TEMPLE, next door to the Post office.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!—FRITCHEY is selling Teas superior to any ever offered in Altoona. They are free of adulteration, coloring, or mixture of any kind.

BOSTON CRACKERS—A LARGE supply of these delicious crackers just received and for sale by FRITCHEY

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF Gent's Model Improved SHIRTS—Cassimere and Muslin Shirts—fine and coarse—white and colored—at LAUGHMAN'S.

PINE AND LARD OILS, CAMphene, Burning Fluid, Carbon Oil &c., at
Jan. 2, 1864-tf. SIGLER'S

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR, FROM the cove, always on hand and for sale as low as the lowest by
FRITCHEY

Good News for the Unfortunate!

THE LONG SOUGHT FOR

DISCOVERED AT LAST

CHEROKEE REMEDY

—AND—

CHEROKEE INJECTION

Compounded from Barks, Roots & Leaves.

CHEROKEE REMEDY, the great Indian Diuretic affords relief in cases of the most distressing character. Such diseases of the Urinary Organs, such as Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, Sleeping of Urine, Incontinence of Urine, Bladder Inflammation, Retention of Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, Sleeping of Urine, Incontinence of Urine, and especially recommended in those cases of Local Affection or Weakness in females, where all the delicate organs in the female economy have failed.

It is prepared in a highly concentrated form, the dose only being three drops in a wineglass of water, three times per day.

It is used in connection with the Cherokee Injection, which will cure, in from one to three days, the most obstinate case of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Whites, Irritation or Ulceration of the Neck of the Bladder, Inflammation, and Ulceration of the Passage, Chronic Sore Throat, Sores, Ulcers, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Pain in the Back, Kidneys, Loins, and is especially recommended in those cases of Local Affection or Weakness in females, where all the delicate organs in the female economy have failed.

Directions in German, French and Spanish.

Pamphlets containing full particulars, sent free by mail.

Price of Cherokee Remedy, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

Cherokee Injection, $2 per bottle or three bottles for $5.

Sent by Express to any address on receipt of price.

Sold by druggists everywhere.

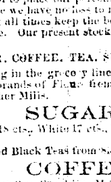
DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,
Sole Proprietors
No. 59 Liberty Street, New York.

THE GREAT

INDIAN MEDICINE

COMPOUNDED FROM

ROOTS, BARKS AND LEAVES.



CHEROKEE CURE!

An unfailing cure for all Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, Impotency, and all diseases caused by self-pollution, such as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Weak Nerves, Blotches in the Face, Trembling, Weak Stomach, Loathing of the Face, Disinclination to Study, Society or Business, all of which unfit the unfortunate victim for Marriage.

Directions for using and Testimonials in German, French and Spanish.

Pamphlets containing full particulars, sent free by mail.

Price, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5, and forwarded by Express, on receipt of money, to any address.

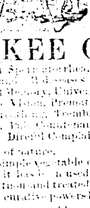
Sold by all respectable druggists everywhere.

Dr. W. R. MERWIN & Co.,
Sole Proprietors, No. 59 Liberty Street, New York.

CHEROKEE PILLS!

SUGAR COATED

FEMALE REGULATOR,

Health  Preserver

CERTAIN AND SAFE.

For the Removal of Obstructions, and the Insurance of Regularity in the Recurrence of the Monthly Periods.

They cure by obviating those numerous diseases that spring from irregularity, by removing the irregularity itself.

They cure Suppressed, Excessive and Painful Menstruation.

They cure Green Sickness (Chlorosis.)

They cure Nervous and Spinal Affections, pains in the back and lower parts of the body, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Giddiness, etc., etc. In a word, by removing the irregularity, they remove the cause and with it all the effects that spring from it.

Composed of simple vegetable extracts, they contain nothing at all injurious to any constitution, however delicate, their effects being to substitute strength for weakness, which action properly used, they never fail to do.

They may be safely used at any age and at any period *except during the first three months*, during which the unfailing nature of their action would infallibly prevent pregnancy.

All letters seeking information or advice will be promptly, freely and discreetly answered.

Full directions accompany each box.

Price, $1 per box, or six boxes for $5.

Sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of price.

Sold by all respectable Druggists.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,
Sole proprietors, No. 59 Liberty Street, New York.

April 1, 1864.—1y

EL KINDS OF PRINTING

neatly and expeditiously executed at the "ALTOONA TRIBUNE" OFFICE.

NEW STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES

for Men and Boys, Ladies and Misses, just rec'd at LAUGHMAN'

AMERICAN

Life Insurance and Trust Co.

COMPANY'S BUILDING Southeast Corner of Walnut and Fourth Streets, Philada.

Authorized Capital,.....	$500,000
Paid up Capital,.....	250,000
Assets,.....	1,897,746

Incorporated 1850, by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Insures Lives during the Natural life or for short terms, grants annuities and endowments, and makes contracts of all kinds depending on the issues of life.

Policies of Life Insurance issued at the usual mutual rates of other good companies—with profits to the assured—last Bonus January, 1861, being 45 per cent. of all premiums received on mutual policies—at Joint stock rates 20 per cent less than the above, or Total Abstinence rates 40 per cent. less than Mutual price. Also, a

NON-FORFEITURE PLAN,

By which a person pays for 5, 7, or 10 years only, when the policy is paid up for LIFE, and nothing more to pay—and should he be unable, or wish to discontinue sooner, the Company will issue a PAID UP POLICY, in proportion to the amount of premium paid, as follows:

On a Policy of $1,000. after payment of	5 Year rates.	7 Year rates.	10 Year rates.
1 Annual Premium, for	$200 00	$142 85	$100 00
2 " "	400 00	285 70	200 00
4 " "	800 00	571 40	400 00
6 " "		857 10	600 00
8 " "			800 00

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
SAMUEL WORK, Vice President.

JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Alexander Whilldin,	J. Edgar Thomson,
Hon. Jas. Pollock,	Hon. Joseph Allison.
Albert C. Roberts,	Jonas Bowman,
Samuel T. Bodine,	H. H. Eldridge,
George Nugent,	John Aikman,
William J. Howard,	Charles F. Hoxlitt.

Samuel Work.

Any further information can be had by applying to the undersigned, who is the authorized agent for Blair County.

July 31, 1862 1y R. A. O. KERR.

JACOB SNYDER, TAILOR,

The Hero of One Hundred Fits per Month!

I would respectfully set forth my claim to public attention, as a Fashionable Tailor, as follows:

Because I keep an excellent assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Trimmings, which, when examined always please.

Because my work is made up in a manner that takes down the country and gives all my customers a city appearance.

Because I am not inferior as a Cutter to the best to be found anywhere.

Because long experience in my business gives me entire control over it, and I am not dependant upon any one to fill me out of the suds.

Because I am still on the sunny side of forty, and therefore my taste as a Cutter and workman unimpaired.

Call and see me, in the corner room of the "Grant House." Give me a trial and you will go away pleased.

Altoona, May 26-3m JACOB SNYDER.

PATENT KEROSENE OR CARBON OIL LAMPS!

Unrivaled in Beauty, Simplicity Safety or Economy.

Every person desiring to obtain the very best and cheapest light within their reach, should call at the store of the undersigned and examine those Lamps before purchasing elsewhere, and we pledge ourselves to demonstrate

1st. That NO ACCIDENT can occur by explosion.
2d. That they emit no offensive odor while burning.
3d. That they are very easily trimmed.
4th. That they are easily regulated to give more or less light.
5th. That they burn entirely free from smoke.
6th. That the light is at least 50 per cent. cheaper than any other light now in common use.

These lamps are admirably adapted for the use of Students, Mechanics, Seamstresses, Factories, Churches, Stores, Hotels, and are highly recommended for family use.

The burner of the Carbon Oil Lamp can be attached to old side, hanging and table third and oil lamps, at a small expense, and will answer every purpose of a new lamp.

We guarantee perfect satisfaction in all cases or no sale. Call and see them.

G. W. KESSLER.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.—THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that he has recently refitted the above Hotel, and is now prepared to accommodate his friends and patrons in a comfortable manner, and he will spare no pains in making it an agreeable home for all sojourners. His Table will always be luxuriously supplied from the markets of the country and cities, and his Bar filled with liquors of choice brands. His charges are as reasonable as those of any other Hotel in the place, and he feels satisfied they can not be complained of by those who favor him with their custom. Expecting to receive a share of public patronage, and fully intending to deserve it, he throws open his house to the public and invites a trial.

I have just received a stock of No. 1 French Brandy, for medicinal purposes.

Also a large stock of excellent Wines, for medicinal purposes, together with a lot of the best old Rye Whiskey to be found in the country.

Altoona, May 27, 1859.-1y. JOHN BOWMAN.

TIME AND BEAUTY!

CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

THE undersigned respectfully announces to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he has opened a

CLOCK, WATCH and JEWELRY

establishment in the room formerly occupied by Dr. Aldrewood, on Virginia street, between Julia and Caroline where he will keep on hand a fine assortment of gold and silver watches, clocks of all styles, and a handsome assortment of jewelry, gold pens and pencils, spectacles, &c.

Particular attention given to repairing clocks, watches and jewelry.

By selling for cash only, at the small advance on first cost he feels sure that he can please all in price as well as quality.

SAMUEL SMITH.

ap9-tf

SOMETHING NEW.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST returned from the east where he has purchased a very large and fine stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,
BROGANS, GAITERS, &C.,

which he is prepared to offer to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity at very low prices. Having purchased direct from the manufacturers for cash, he is prepared to sell at prices that will defy competition. All that he asks is that the people will call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ BOOTS and SHOES made to order on the most reasonable terms. Also, repairing promptly attended to.

Don't forget the place, two doors below Post Office.

Jan. 3, 1861. M. THOMPSON, *Agent.*

W. M. LLOYD & CO.,

ALTOONA, PA.,

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.,

BANKERS,

(Late "Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.")

DRAFTS ON THE PRINCIPAL Cities, and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made. Moneys received on deposite, payable on demand, without interest, or upon time, with interest at fair rates.

Feb. 5d, 1859.

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.—

This Great Journal of Crime and Criminals is in its Twelfth Year, and is widely circulated throughout the country. It contains all the Great Trials, Criminal Cases, and appropriate Editorials on the same, together with information on Criminal Matters, not to be found in any other newspaper.

☞ Subscriptions $2 per annum; $1 for six months, to be remitted by subscribers, (who should write their names and the town, county and State where they reside plainly,) To G. W. MATSELL & Co.,
Editor & Prop'r. of New York Police Gazette,
15-tf] *New York City.*

CITY HOTEL,

TYRONE, BLAIR COUNTY, PENN'A.

LEWIS GIEBLE, Proprietor.

HAVING purchased the above well-known Hotel and refurnished the same with new furniture, I am now prepared to accommodate all who favor me with their patronage. Free Omnibus to carry passengers to and from the Depot. April 20, '64.—1y.

JOHN D. SPEILMAN,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

Altoona, Blair county, Pa.

OFFICE on Main street, front of his chair shop, one door East of the National Hotel.

ap9-tf

ALL STYLES CARPETING AND

Oil-Cloths can be found at LAUGHMAN'S.

DYSPEPSIA!

A CURE WARRANTED.

Dyspepsia has the following Symptoms:

1st. A constant pain or uneasiness at the pit of the stomach.
2d. Flatulence and Acidity.
3d. Costiveness and Loss of Appetite.
4th. Gloom and Depression of Spirits.
5th. Diarrhœa, with griping.
6th. Pain in all parts of the System.
7th. Consumptive Symptoms and Palpitation of the Heart.
8th. Cough, with Phlegm in the Throat.
9th. Nervous Affection, and want of sleep at night.
10th. Loss of Appetite and Vomiting.
11th. Dizziness, Dimness of Vision and Loss of Sight.
12th. Headache and Staggering in Walking, with great Weakness.

Out of the thousand cases of Dyspepsia that have used Dr. Wishart's great American Dyspepsia Pills, not one of them has failed of a perfect cure. We want out a cure in every case no matter of of twenty years standing. Sold by all druggists everywhere, and at Dr. Wishart's Office, No. 16, N. second street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and consultations free of charge. Send for a circular.—Price $1 per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, on receipt of money.

—o—

DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA,

I, ELIZABETH BRANSON, of Brandywine, Del., formerly a Old Chester, Del., do certify that, for one year and a half I suffered everything but death from that awful disease called Dyspepsia. My whole System was prostrated with weakness and nervous debility; I could nothing—my tossed, if a bit even a cracker or the smallest quantity of food, it would return just as I swallowed it; I became so costive in my bowels that I would not have a passage in less than four and often eight days; under this immense suffering, my mind seemed entirely to give way. I was dreadful horrors and evil forebodings. I thought every body hated me and I hated everybody; I could not bear my husband or my own children, everything appeared to be horror stricken to me; I had no ambition to do anything; I loathed my love of family and friends; I would ramble and wander from place to place, but could not be satisfied; I felt that I was doomed to hell, and that there was no heaven for me, and was often tempted to commit suicide, so near was my whole nervous system destroyed, and also my mind, from that awful complaint, Dyspepsia, that my friends thought best to have me taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital, West Philadelphia, as a maniac. Here I remained a few weeks, and though I was still very sick, and my awful complaint was raging as fearfully as ever, I became convinced of the wonderful curative power of Dr. Wishart's great American Dyspepsia Pills, and I was induced to try them. In Dyspepsia, my husband called on Dr. Wishart and related my case to him. He said he had had many cases of the kind, and in three days after I received them and placed myself under the Doctor's treatment. In two weeks I began to digest my food, and felt that my disease was fast giving way, and I continued to receive for about twelve months and at the present time I enjoy perfect health of body and mind, and I most sincerely return my thanks to Almighty God and Dr. Wishart, and to his Great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial that saved me from an insane Asylum, a premature grave. All persons suffering with Dyspepsia are at liberty to call on me personally, as I am willing to do all the good I can for suffering humanity.

ELIZABETH BRANSON.

Brandywine, Del., formerly of Old Chester, Delaware county, Pa.

—o—

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I, MOSES TOBIN, Chelt[illegible] country Pa., have suffered more than [illegible] anything on death itself from the [illegible] dyspepsia. I employed in that time five of the most eminent physicians in Philadelphia. They did all they could for me with medicines and cupping, but still I was [illegible]. I then went to the Pennsylvania University, [illegible] possible assistance in reach of the best medical talents [illegible] country, but their medicines failed to do me any good [illegible] effectual. I wished for death to relieve me of my [illegible] dyspepsia. Dr. Wishart's advertisement in the [illegible] Philadelphia Bulletin, I determined to try once more, [illegible] a little. I called on Dr. Wishart, and told him [illegible] I could have only a few days to live. Dr. Wishart said he would [illegible] and he would not have troubled him, and then [illegible] relieved my sufferings to him. The Doctor assured me [illegible] me of Dyspepsia it would be the first case in [illegible] years. I put myself under his treatment, and after a short month vomiting nearly all I ate, my stomach was [illegible] with which and filled with pain to my shoulder. [illegible] a box of his Dyspepsia Pills. I used them as directed, and in ten days I could eat as nearly a meal as any person in the State of Pennsylvania, and in thirty days was as well man. I invite any person suffering as I was to call and see me, and I will relate my suffering and the great cure I experienced. I would say to all Dyspeptics, every one, that Dr. Wishart is, I believe, the only person on the earth that can cure Dyspepsia with any degree of certainty.

M. TOBIN.

Cheltenham, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Dr. Wishart's Office, No. 16 North Second street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. All examinations and consultations free.

—o—

A POSITIVE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

HEAR WHAT MR. JOHN H. BADCOCK SAYS,

No. 1028 OLIVE STREET,

Philadelphia, January 25th, 1865.

DR. WISHART—SIR:—It is with much pleasure that I am now able to inform you that, by the use of your great American Dyspepsia Pills, I have been entirely cured of that most distressing complaint, Dyspepsia. I had been grievously afflicted for at least twenty-eight years, and for two years or that time past, I considered myself only one week at a time. I have had to give work to [illegible] have dragged on a most miserable existence, [illegible] pain day and night. Every kind of food that I ate [illegible] sour and pain, it mattered not how [illegible] or how small the quantity. A continued belching was sure to [illegible] I had no appetite for any kinds of meats whatever, and my distress was so great I never ate in other hopes I heard of your Pills, that I frequently would [illegible]. I [illegible] taken very long that I had incurred the Dyspepsia, without receiving any benefit; but on my Pills [illegible] recommended to me by one who had been cured by them, I was induced to give them a trial, although I had no faith in them. To my astonishment, I found myself getting better before I had taken one-quarter of a box. I continued [illegible] course, when, in less than [illegible] I had taken a large supply of STOVES of all Patterns, such as Cook, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves, which he will sell at the most reasonable prices. A large supply will always be kept on hand.

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE, in great variety, always on hand.

ROOFING & SPOUTING

put up on short notice.

He has also attached a copper-smithing room to his establishment and will keep on hand an assortment of copper and brass kettles, &c.

All kinds of job work promptly attended to.

April 21st 1864-tf STEPHEN WINTERS

Stoves, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

SPOUTING, &C.

S. RIGG WOULD RESPECTfully inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of *Cooking, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves*, of all styles and sizes, to suit the wants of all, which he will sell at low prices, on reasonable terms.

He also keeps on hand a large stock of *Tin and Sheet Iron Ware*, consisting of all articles for culinary purposes—*Coal Scuttles, Stove Pipe, &c.*,

He has also purchased the right of sale in Blair county of R. V. JONES'

IMPROVED SAUSAGE STUFFER,

an invention which needs only to be seen to be appreciated and should be possessed by every farmer, butcher or those requiring such a machine.

☞ Particular attention paid to putting up SPOUTING either in town or country. Spouting painted and put up on the most reasonable terms. april 13, 1865-tf

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment—at Nos. 2 and 4 HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent by mail in sealed envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. 47-ly-Sept 27-'64.

LEVIS PREPARATION OR EXterminating RATS, MICE, ROACHES, ANTS and Bed-bugs without danger in its use unless any circumstance for sale at the Drug Store of G. W. KESSLER

Jan. 23, '56-tf

RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!

CASH paid for RAGS, at EBY'S MILLINERY STORE, Virginia St., Altoona

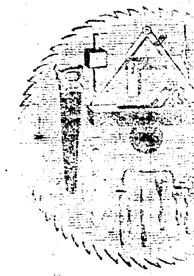
June, 29, 1864-1y.

MACKEREL—NOS. 1, 2, AND 3, in all sized packages, new, and each package warranted, just received and for sale low by FRITCHEY

IF YOU WANT GOOD COFFEE, pure Teas, the best of chocolate, Syrups and Sugar, go to FRITCHEY'S

CREAM CRACKERS! A fresh supply of these delicious crackers just received and for sale at FRITCHEY'S

FRIES & WILLIAMS.



Hardware, &c.

The subscribers having taken charge of the Hardware store, Stove and Tin shop formerly owned and occupied by Samuel Fries in Virginia street, Altoona, and having added largely to the stock of Hardware, such as Builders, Axes, Augers, Chisels, Files, Hammers, Planes, Hinges, Locks, Latches, Screws, Saws, Files, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c., &c., all of which they offer at the most reasonable terms.

Persons calling, examining in the Hardware line are respectfully invited and examine our stock.

They have also added Oils, Paints, Varnish, Brushes, Putty, Glass, Lamps, Burning Fluid, Camphene, Lard Oil, &c., and all of these articles are a small advance on first cost.

The well known stand in the

STOVE BUSINESS,

and will keep on hand a large assortment of Stoves, and all orders for stoves or tinware will be promptly attended to.

TIN AND SHEET-IRONWARE,

CEDAR and WILLOW-WARE

of every description, kept constantly on hand.

ROOFING AND SPOUTING

done on short notice.

Shop work in all its branches promptly attended to.

McCRUM & DEIN

VOL. 9.

THE ALTOON

E. R. McCRUM, EDITORS AND

Per annum, (payable [illegible]
All papers discontinued at [illegible]
paid for.

Four lines or less.....
One Square, (8 lines).....
Two " (16 ").....
Three " (24 ").....
Over three weeks and less [illegible]
per square for each insertion.

Six lines or less.....
One square .....
Two " .....
Three " .....
Four " .....
Half a column.....
One column.....
Administrators and Executors [illegible]
Merchants advertising by the [illegible]
with liberty to change.....
Professional or Business Cards [illegible]
with paper, per year.....
Communications of a [illegible]
interest, will be charged accordingly.
Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued [illegible]
according to the above terms.
Business notices five cents per line.
Obituary notices exceeding [illegible]

Choice

MY BROTHER

BY HENRY

"Household gifts th
But help to count

Look! beneath yon
Where its weepin
Is my brother's lone
In the dark and d
There his body peace
Low beneath that
While his spirit swe
Of the chosen bar

Well, too well, do I
(Oh! that memo
Of the morning in N
Brother last sat b
He then seemed as
As I'd seen him
Yet, that day, we p
Ne'er to meet on

Alone Life's path I
Since Death rude
And the hours I ha
May I ne'er again
Yet, methinks, I fa
Tho' beneath De
He sleeps—while w
Weep o'er the im

Oh! how long upo
Will he lie in dr
Where the silver'd
Bows in silent a
But his body peace
There, beneath
While his spirit sw
Of the chosen ba

Had I loved him n
In a world so co
Then, perchance,
Flown to Heave
But since Death h
We'll no longer
For a while, but st
'Neath the silen

Then, oh! rest th
In the dark gra
Or, arise to greet
Who has triun
And I'll arise, wi
And my soul fr
There, to join you
When the grav

Select

THE PHAN

BY CHARLI

John Phillips
the most acco
ever saw. Morn
through every s
Jack skimming
face of the river
of his garden, o
rous curves and
within a magic
in diameter, w
closed by a tri
spectators. H
the ice. Peopl
witty insinuate
meat and drin
been seen maki
a good-sized h
down by a drau
water of which
I have too ofte
off cold chicke
the noontide in
not to know, th
vention.

There were
along the river
the Phillips ma
of pleasant pe
amiable old fo
pretty lasses,
the elders, wh
gone by) were
with Jack's
ment, and n
frolics were he